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With Egypt Staggering, Fundamentalism Rises

Islamic Extremism Proves Attractive To Youths Facing Vacuum of Ideals

By Jeffrey Bartholet
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Abdul Guber, one of Egypt's promising new authors, wrote a book about a metaphorical message, which reads, "We're coming." The hero struggles to deliver the message, and with it the ideal destiny of Egypt, but fails.

Mr. Guber, a liberal, later found a note delivered to him with a copy of his book, placed under the door of his apartment.

The book was smeared with dung. The message read in part, "Bullets cost us nothing."

It was signed "The Jamaat," which is an umbrella term for a large number of Islamic fundamentalist organizations that get most of their members from Egypt's increasingly disillusioned youth.

The book and the episode reflect the competing anxieties of Egypt's young. According to many experts, it is a lost generation, a generation in need of someone to show it the way. But the failure of anyone to do so, and the related vacuum of ideology and ideals, have improved the ground for extremism.

Ali Hilal Dessouki, a professor of political science at Cairo University, refers to Egypt as "a stalemate society."

"It's a society expecting something, but it does not know when it will happen or who will do it," he said.

Many observers in Cairo say that the riots last month by members of the Central Security Force, young conscripts from the bottom rung of the economic ladder, were the first outburst resulting from the frustrations of the younger generation.

Others see portents in the less violent, more political demonstra-

tions of students, who have been increasingly critical of Israeli and U.S. policy, as well as the government of President Hosni Mubarak.

The rioting policemen, who earn the equivalent of about \$4 per month and who thought that their term of duty was to be extended by a year, attacked handy symbols of opulence such as luxury hotels and nightclubs. Partly due to their actions, foreign earnings will be down and life will become less tolerable.

Egypt's foreign revenues are expected to drop as much as 40 percent this year, primarily because of the fall in oil prices.

"All dreams are gone, and no plans are replacing them," said Mohammed Hassanin Heikal, a political commentator. "When you are strong, you don't need a dream. You need a dream when you are in crisis."

There is a long waiting list for government-guaranteed employment. For those who can find work, salaries are usually too low for housing. Housing is a prerequisite for marriage in Egypt.

In the 1970s and early 1980s, the easy answer was to travel to the Arab countries prospering from oil revenues, where it was possible to earn enough money to be able to return to Egypt and enjoy a decent living. But as oil revenues dry up, so does the job market for Egyptians, who are returning home by the thousands.

One of the most often heard criticisms of Mr. Mubarak is his inability to provide a vision to motivate Egypt.

The National Democratic Party, which is led by Mr. Mubarak, has practically no active support on university campuses, according to



An Egyptian security policeman stands guard at a mosque in Alexandria as a group of Muslims offer prayers.

observers. The student councils are almost entirely controlled by Moslem groups.

"The lost generation is looking for Islam," said Mohammed Abdel Qadoos, a newspaper columnist and member of the Moslem Brotherhood. He added that "the greatest support for Islam in Egypt is the youth."

According to several observers, fundamentalist Islam is winning by default.

During the past 34 years, Egypt has steered a course from a British-dominated monarchy, to socialism, to U.S.-backed, Western capitalism. All experiments appear to have failed.

The only untested system, and to its promoters the only truly indigenous system, is the Islamic one.

But while experts say that funda-

mentalism is on the rise, they add that the speed of its ascent has lessened.

The appeal of fundamentalist Islam has suffered setbacks in Egypt, experts say, because of its failure elsewhere in the region. For those who once looked to Iran as a symbol, the war between Iran and Iraq is becoming increasingly difficult to understand. The Iranian government is often viewed as repressive, with little to offer in the way of social or economic reform.

In Mr. Guber's book, fundamentalists claim that the symbolic message is meant for them, but the messenger refuses to turn it over.

The messenger is Egypt's average citizen, well-intentioned, searching day and night through Cairo streets, but unable to trust anyone who would receive the message.

Enrile Calls Marcos Telex Ploy to Split Government

Readers

MANILA — Juan Ponce Enrile, the Philippine defense minister, accused former President Ferdinand E. Marcos on Monday of trying to bring down the new government by driving a wedge between himself and President Corason C. Aquino.

Mr. Enrile said Mr. Marcos sent him a telex message from exile in Hawaii on Sunday that suggested the pair had made a secret pact before Mr. Marcos fled the country Feb. 25.

"We are keeping our agreement," Mr. Marcos's message said. "I hope you get on top of things."

In a statement disclosing the text of the telex, Mr. Enrile strongly denied any agreement and said the message was a ploy to sow intrigue in the new administration.

The telex was the latest evidence that Mr. Marcos is closely following events in the Philippines, which he ruled for 20 years. He was forced from office in a military and civilian rebellion last month in which Mr. Enrile, who had been his defense minister, played a key role.

Political allies of Mr. Marcos have said they have received regular telephone calls and other messages since Mr. Marcos left, advising them about how to treat the Aquino government.

Commission Unswayed
The Philippine justice minister said Monday that he has been unable to persuade his colleagues on a cabinet commission that Mrs. Aquino should proclaim a revolutionary government, United Press International reported from Manila.

Neptali Gonzales, who heads the commission, said in an interview that he alone of the commission's five members favored a formal declaration of a revolutionary government.

Mr. Gonzales predicted last week that Mrs. Aquino would issue a proclamation this week in an effort to swiftly dismantle the remnants of Mr. Marcos's government.

But other leaders have ruled out such a move as too sweeping and likely to cloud the democratic rule re-established when Mr. Marcos fled.

The commission will report formally to Mrs. Aquino at the cabinet's next meeting on Wednesday, Mr. Gonzales said. The final decision, he said, rests with her.

"It is possible we may file a majority and a minority opinion," he said. "We don't want to tie her hands."

Military authorities, meanwhile, said 20 people were killed in two Communist guerrilla attacks over the weekend, bringing to 47 the number killed in major rebel attacks since Mrs. Aquino took power last month.

Thirteen persons, including two children found clutching their mother and a motorist trapped in the basement parking lot, were found dead and as many as 60 were still missing. All the survivors and victims were Indians, Malaysians or Chinese.

Opposition Unites in South Korea

SEOUL (AP) — The major foes of the government of President Chun Doo Hwan formed a united opposition front on Monday to push their demands for more democracy in South Korea, including a revised constitution.

It was the first attempt to unite virtually all main opposition and dissident movements against Mr. Chun, who came to power in 1980. Until now the groups have generally worked independently in seeking change.

Eight leaders representing five political and religious activist groups met for three hours and set up a body called the National Liaison Organization for Democratization. Among those attending were Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, the nation's best-known dissidents; Lee Min Wu, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party; and the Reverend Moon Ik Hwan, a militant civil rights activist.

For the Record

Philadelphia was disrupted by a strike of transit workers Monday that caused traffic jams throughout the city. They walked out in a dispute over wages, benefits and the use of part-time workers. (UPI)

Spanish airline and railway workers staged a one-day strike Monday over labor contracts, delaying trains and forcing cancellation of 6 flights. Strikes also are planned for March 24-26 and March 31. (Reuters)

Lesotho's ruling military council disclosed over the weekend that the former deputy commander of the Lesotho armed forces, Brigadier B.M. Ramotsehoane, had died in detention. It was the second death announced this month of an officer opposed to January's coup. (Reuters)

WORLD BRIEFS

Honecker Plans West German Visit

BONN (Reuters) — The East German leader, Erich Honecker, has indicated to Chancellor Helmut Kohl that he wants to go ahead with a postponed visit to West Germany this year, a West German government spokesman, Friedrich Ost, said Monday.

Mr. Honecker, who would be the first East German head of state to visit West Germany, raised the issue at talks with Mr. Kohl in Stockholm on Sunday after memorial services for Olof Palme. Mr. Ost said, Mr. Honecker has not named a date and the spokesman refused to speculate on the timing. "A date will be arranged," he said.

It was the first time the West German government has commented officially on a possible visit in 1986 by Mr. Honecker, who has twice postponed similar plans because of apparent pressure from Moscow.

Analysts Challenge U.S. Data-Keeping

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. government's economic statistics programs have deteriorated badly in recent years, and policy-makers are relying more and more on misleading data, members of a joint congressional committee were told Monday.

Courtenay Slater, chief economist at the Commerce Department during the Carter administration, testified to the Joint Economic Committee that budget cutbacks by the Reagan administration were to blame for much of the problem. "Inadequate funds, continuous uncertainty about budget levels and weakened central coordination have had a damaging impact on statistical programs," he said.

Other private economists agreed with Mr. Slater's assessment that the government's economic statistics had deteriorated badly in recent years. One of them, Joseph W. Duncan, chief statistician for Dun & Bradstreet Corp., said, "It disturbs me greatly that our statistical efforts are slipping. One key reason for the slippage is the cutbacks in federal spending on quality statistics." Mrs. Slater's successor in the current administration, Robert Ortner, said that the administration would consider any recommended improvements.

Syria Accuses Iraq in Car Bombing

BEIRUT (AP) — Syria accused Iraq on Monday of a car bombing in Damascus last week. A Beirut radio station said the blast killed or wounded more than 200 people near a complex occupied by Soviet advisers.

Syria's state radio said the car bomb was driven into the Abbasian Public Square on Thursday by a Lebanese driver, identified as Ahmed Hassan Eid, 27, of Tripoli. It broadcast what it said was a recorded admission by "this agent of his complicity in this crime."

The radio, monitored in Beirut, said the explosion left "a number of casualties among the citizens," though it gave no details, including whether Soviet military advisers were among the victims. The Voice of Lebanon radio station reported more than 200 people dead or injured.

New Soviet Space Craft Developed

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Soviet scientists have developed a new generation of spacecraft for transporting cosmonauts to orbiting stations, the Communist party daily Pravda said Monday.

The Soyuz T-15 that carried Colonel Leonid D. Kizim and Vladimir A. Solovoyev to the Mir space station will be the last of the current series, Pravda said. It gave no details about the new line, however, in keeping with the secrecy that surrounds most of the Soviet space program.

Pravda said the Mir, the first of a new type of Soviet space station, "needs its own generation of transporters." Because of Soyuz's limited technical capacity, Saturday's docking operation had to be carried out manually by Colonel Kizim.

5 Saved From Singapore Hotel Debris

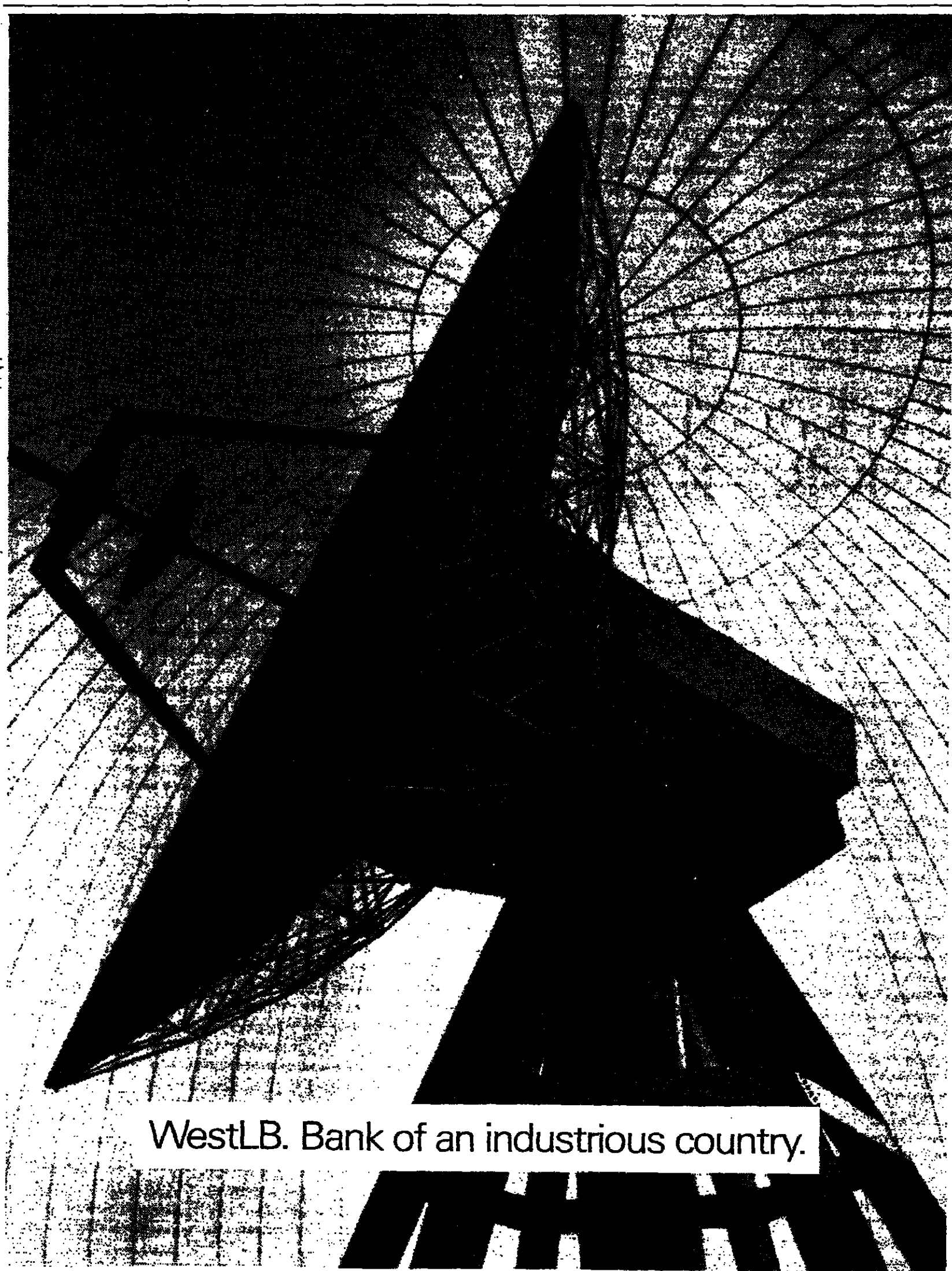
SINGAPORE (UPI) — Workers tunneling through the rubble of a collapsed seven-story hotel here rescued five persons Monday who had been buried under brick and concrete for more than 48 hours.

The rescues brought to 16 the number of survivors after the collapse Saturday of the 15-year-old New World Hotel. The cause of the collapse was not known but doubts about the building's structural support were growing.

Thirteen persons, including two children found clutching their mother and a motorist trapped in the basement parking lot, were found dead and as many as 60 were still missing. All the survivors and victims were Indians, Malaysians or Chinese.

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More Mothers Are Working in U.S., Leaving Infants in the Care of Others

By Kenneth B. Noble

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Nearly half of American women with children less than a year old worked outside the home last year, and the number of married mothers who work has more than doubled since 1970, a Labor Department study shows.

The study says there were profound changes in the number of employed mothers, particularly those with infant children. In March 1985, it said, 49.4 percent of married women with children less than a year old worked outside the home, up from 39 percent five years earlier, and more than double the rate in 1970.

Because single mothers who head households are often the sole support of themselves and their children, they are even more likely to be working than married mothers, the report said.

The proportion of families headed by single mothers employed full time ranged from 38 percent of those with children under a year old, to 79 percent of those with children under 3 years old, to 84 percent of those whose youngest child was aged 6 to 17.

The report says that about 25 million children, over half of them with married parents, are in families where the mother is absent from the home for part of the work-

day on a regular basis, with baby sitters or day-care centers providing care.

"Most of these women don't have a choice about going to work shortly after they deliver; it's an economic necessity," said Amy Wilkins, program associate in the child-care division of the Children's Defense League, an advocacy group.

Some experts also noted that the data paralleled a gradual rise in the average childbearing age of American women.

"Many of the women who are having babies already have a substantial work history behind them," said Deborah Phillips, di-

rector of information services for the National Association for the Education of Young Children. "So you're not talking about new workers or novices. You're talking about women who have professions or jobs at the time they have a baby. When they work, they're resuming a career, not starting one."

Experts on child care said the data, which did not address the role of fathers, has some distressing implications, particularly for low-income parents since child-care costs are becoming prohibitively expensive for many families.

A 1985 study by the Conference Board, a business research group,

showed that most parents paid about \$3,000 per child a year for out-of-home child care services.

At the same time, federal and state financing of child-care services has steadily decreased in recent years. A 1985 study by the Children's Defense League, "Child Care: Whose Priority?" said that 22 states were spending less for child care than in 1981, even without taking into account the effect of inflation.

Dr. Phillips, who is on leave from the University of Illinois, said the lack of affordable child care "is reaching crisis proportions."

"There's a tremendous shortage

of child care for infants and toddlers," he said.

Child-care and medical experts also said the increase in working mothers indicated potentially profound changes in child-rearing practices.

Experts have heatedly debated questions like the earliest age at which infants should be left by working parents in child care. Until recently, many pediatricians routinely recommended that parents, in most cases mothers, stay home until their child's second or third birthday.

Alison Clarke-Stewart, professor of social ecology at the University

of California at Irvine, said recently that some child-care experts have begun to encourage parents to enroll their children in day-care centers.

"Some say that not only is day care not harmful to 2- and 3-year-olds, but can be beneficial," Dr. Clarke-Stewart said.

By contrast, she added: "I don't think anybody is saying that putting infants in day care is wonderful. They're either saying it's bad or we don't yet know the effects."

She said there were hints from recent research "that babies in full-time rather than part-time child care develop less close relationships with their parents."

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Activist, U.S. End Dispute Over Shelter

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The White House and Mitch Snyder, the activist for the homeless, have reached an agreement under which Mr. Snyder ended a fast and the U.S. government pledged to turn over to the city a shelter he directs, along with \$5 million to renovate it.

The agreement Sunday, mediated by congressional staff members, ended four days of negotiations that sources said White House officials had joined partly because of a fear that Mr. Snyder might die from his fast, which he began nearly a month ago.

Administration officials also feared political embarrassment over the dispute, sources said. Officials reportedly had heard that "60 Minutes," a CBS-TV investigative news program, had planned a report on Mr. Snyder for Sunday.

It was the second time that Mr. Snyder has extracted concessions from the White House by fasting.

Two days before President Ron-

Spears, Daggers Barred At Sudan Voting Booths

Reuters

KHARTOUM, Sudan — The government banned Sudan's voters Monday from carrying weapons to the polls during next month's general elections.

The Khartoum commissioner, Major General Kamal Abashar, issued a statement banning knives, spears, swords, daggers and "any instruments that may cause harm." Sudanese are to vote April 1-12 for 301 members of a constituent assembly that will choose a new government.



Mitch Snyder

ald Reagan's re-election in November 1984, Mr. Snyder ended a fast on the 51st day after the president promised to turn the shelter into a model facility. "60 Minutes" aired a report on Mr. Snyder the night that the agreement was reached.

But Mr. Snyder and the administration could not agree during the last two years on how the building should be renovated, leading to the new protest.

Mr. Snyder began his fast on Feb. 12, taking only water.

"In this day of hard times and tough struggles, we're willing to start here," Washington's mayor, Marion S. Barry, said at a news conference at the center. "I'm confident this shelter can be a model shelter."

He said the city government was acting only as a "conduit" in the transaction.

The pact calls for the U.S. government to transfer title of the facility, valued at \$18 million, to the city for free, and for the city to lease it to the Center for Creative Non-Violence, Mr. Snyder's group.

The status of the shelter, described by critics as an uninhabitable firetrap, has been unclear since Mr. Reagan agreed in late December to call off a plan to evict its hundreds of residents and allowed the building to stay open through the winter.

Chicago Election Turns Into Patronage Struggle

By Kevin Klose

Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — The bitter three-year struggle between Harold Washington, Chicago's black Democratic mayor, and his party's white-dominated machine for control of City Hall will be played out Tuesday when inner-city voters elect aldermen in seven redistricted City Council wards.

The special election could put vast patronage powers firmly in Mr. Washington's hands by giving him a council majority for the first time since he took office in 1983, or it could cement his status as a uniquely weak leader in Chicago annals.

So far, Mr. Washington has lacked the clout to overcome entrenched opponents led by Alderman Edward R. Vrdolyak. Mr. Vrdolyak, the Cook County Democratic chairman, controls 29 votes on the 50-member council to Mr. Washington's 21.

All seven of the aldermanic seats up for vote are held by men allied with Mr. Vrdolyak. Six of them are white and one is Hispanic.

If the mayor's supporters win four or more of those seats, it would give him control of the council, improving his own chances for re-election in 1987.

Tuesday's election will also mark the emergence of Chicago's Mexican and Puerto Rican population as an important political force.

New Hispanic aldermen will be elected in three wards, replacing old-line whites and raising the number of Hispanic aldermen to four.

In those wards, both sides are backing their own Hispanic candidates, recognizing that this ethnic group of about 600,000 — historically weak but growing quickly — can exert political clout.

"This election is the most significant political event since the death of Daley and the election of Washington," said a Northeastern Illinois University sociologist, Samuel Betances. Mayor Richard J. Daley, whose 22 years in office is synonymous with machine politics, died in 1976.

The results will be read as a harbinger of the 1987 mayoral election, when the Democratic machine seems certain to oppose another four-year term for Mr. Washington.

Last year, a U.S. court ordered a redistricting of the wards in the economically depressed West Side and Southwest Side, setting up Tuesday's election. Plaintiffs had argued that gerrymandering after the 1980 U.S. census denied the vote to thousands of Hispanics and some blacks.

In recent days, Mr. Washington and Mr. Vrdolyak have visited these neighborhoods, where jobless rates are triple the national average and families in the duplex townhouses with tarpaper roofs look out on streets of struggling businesses.

Both camps boast publicly that they will win four or five wards, but insiders say privately that they each will take three wards.

The risks at first seem higher for Mr. Vrdolyak, because seven of his loyalist aldermen have been redistricted. But Mr. Washington's loose organization, a lack of funds and the continuing repercussions from a federal probe into possible bribe-taking by some Washington appointees have taken their toll.

Mr. Washington's effort was late starting, and Mr. Vrdolyak's cadres are well-financed and experienced.

If Mr. Washington's forces win four of the seven seats, the mayor gains a 25-to-25 council tie with Mr. Vrdolyak and the mayor holds



Harold Washington

the tie-breaking vote. A one-vote majority would allow him to install scores of long-stalled key appointees, replacing machine veterans.

Chicago has a diverse Hispanic population, with 369,000 Mexicans, 127,000 Puerto Ricans, 18,000 Cubans and 67,000 Hispanics of other heritage. Each group has its own aspirations, fears, envies and histories.

Such differences work against the possibility that the newly elected Hispanics could easily become a powerful faction, bartering crucial votes with Mr. Washington or Mr. Vrdolyak for greater patronage.

The heart of the battle is control of traditional enclaves of patronage, such as the Chicago Park District, the Regional Transit Authority and the City Colleges Board.

The Vrdolyak-controlled council has bottled up 47 mayoral appointments to these boards, commissions and panels. Each of these quasi-independent agencies hands out thousands of part-time, seasonal and other patronage jobs.

The Chicago election has all but eclipsed the statewide Illinois primary election, where state Representative Judy Koehler faces George Ranney, a steel executive, for the Republican nomination to oppose U.S. Senator Alan J. Dixon, a Democrat, this fall.

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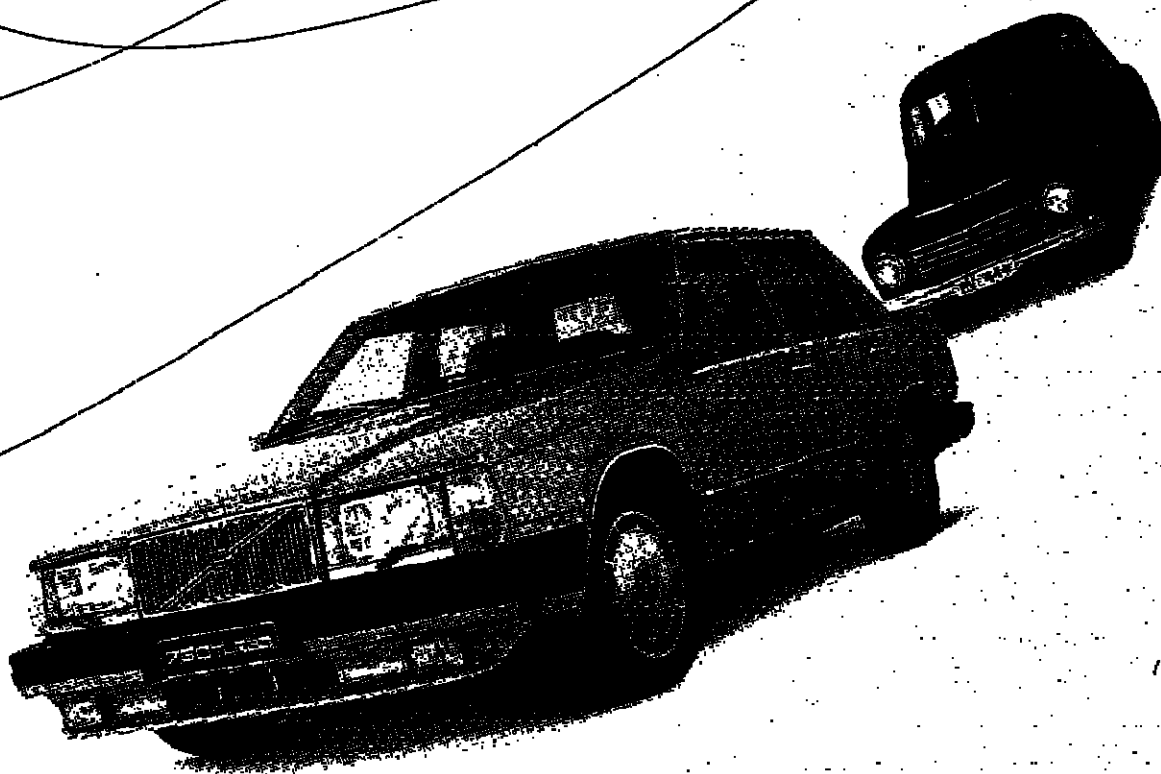
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- 1971 Inertia reel belts rear
- 1972 Child proof door locks
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- 1975 Day running lights
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- 1979 Headlight wiper/washers
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- 1982 Wide angle rear view mirror
- 1984 Non-locking brakes (ABS)
- 1985 Electronic traction control (ETC)
- 1986 Safety belt pre-tensioner



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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Cautious Change in France

French voters on Sunday cast a vote for change, but not too much change.

They gave a narrow victory to the two main opposition parties of the right, the Gaullist Rally for the Republic and the Union for French Democracy. Together with a small group of other rightists, these parties will now have a majority of two or three seats in the new National Assembly. They thus can claim the right to form the next government.

President François Mitterrand's Socialists lost power by losing control of the Assembly. But with 215 of the 577 Assembly seats, they still form the biggest single party. Results from two overseas constituencies are not in yet.

The Communists and the extreme rightist National Front won 35 seats each. For the Communists, whose strength has been sapped by the Socialists, this is another bruising defeat — their worst result since 1932. The National Front, which had no seats in the outgoing assembly, did far better than polls had predicted.

Overall, the results mean that for the first time since de Gaulle founded the Fifth Republic in 1958, a French president will face the problem of having to govern with a hostile parliamentary majority and with a prime minister who opposes him. Speculation about the friction that this combination

will produce has been one of the main themes of the campaign.

The voters clearly meant to reduce this friction to a minimum. The parties of the right have received a limited mandate for change; it is not a mandate to reverse all the policies the Socialists have been conducting. On the economy, in particular, the outgoing government has had good results.

Mr. Mitterrand took a political risk by injecting himself into the election campaign as prominently as he did. The gamble has paid off, to an extent — although he was unable to keep the Socialist government in power, he retains much more power to influence future policies than he would have, had the opposition won the lopsided victory its leaders were predicting.

The president now has until April 2, the day the Parliament opens, to name a new prime minister. Jacques Chirac, who heads the Rally for the Republic, remains the leading contender. He implicitly reassured his claim Sunday night by striking a deliberately nonpartisan, statesmanlike pose.

Mr. Chirac, more than most, must be conscious of the narrowness of the popular mandate he and his allies have received. He is a candidate for the presidency in 1988; his hopes then will depend on the record he acquires in the next two years.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

The Poorest of the Poor

Presumably the richest country in the world has a responsibility to help the development of the poorest countries. Most Americans support that principle, although perhaps not very vigorously. The appropriations bills that contain the aid money always take a terrible battering, and development aid never seems to be high on the list of national priorities.

Last week the secretary of the Treasury, James A. Baker, took the administration's request for the international development banks to Congress for the first round of hearings. The chairman of the Senate subcommittee, Robert W. Kasten Jr. of Wisconsin, commented that it would be very difficult to provide the full amount in a year in which nearly everything else in the budget was being cut.

The United States provides foreign aid through two routes. Some of the aid goes directly from U.S. coffers to the recipient. Some of it goes to international agencies such as the World Bank, and this year the administration is asking Congress for \$1.4 billion for them. Most of the money this year is earmarked not merely for poor countries, but for the poorest of the poor.

Just over half of the \$1.4 billion is this year's payment on the American pledge to a subsidiary of the World Bank called IDA, the International Development Association. It pro-

vides 50-year loans at very low interest to those countries that cannot afford the World Bank's usual terms.

The development association was established at American initiative during the Eisenhower administration in order to induce other industrial countries to share more of the cost of foreign aid. It still works that way. The American contribution of \$750 million to the development association this year will be added to \$2.25 billion from other members.

In addition to the money for the IDA, this year's bill contains an additional \$236 million for the African and Asian development banks and funds. Does this aid make any difference? At the time the development association was set up there was great concern over India, which seemed to be condemned to increasing starvation. But over the years, India's food production has kept pace with population and its economy has strengthened steadily. By the 1990s, India very possibly will be too prosperous to qualify for much of IDA's help.

The focus is swinging toward sub-Saharan Africa, the only region of the world in which conditions have seriously deteriorated over the past decade. As the bill begins to move slowly through Congress, it is important to remember who will suffer if it should fail.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Noises From Israel

That rowdy noise from Israel is the sound of ambition exploding under the stress of impressive economic achievements.

"Idiot... criminals," says Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of his Likud coalition allies, Trade Minister Ariel Sharon and Deputy Prime Minister David Levy. "Better suited for Disneyland," they say of Mr. Shamir, whose rotation into the prime minister's next October they never expected to see. On the verge of taking leadership again, the successors of Menachem Begin seem to be haunted by the specter of normality.

The Likud fratricide works to the immediate advantage of Labor's Shimon Peres, the prime minister. He too had hoped to escape the job swap. He counted first on a generous peace offer from King Hussein of Jordan to break up the coalition and let him seek a mandate to rule alone. As diplomacy failed, Mr. Peres too began to feel trapped by the economic success. He did not dare run out on a working partnership with Likud. But if it insists on destroying itself, Mr. Peres may yet come to an early election with unaccustomed popularity.

The recent achievements that permit these luxuries of political dissonance are undeniable. When Labor and Likud formed their coalition in 1984, conventional wisdom predicted paralysis; neither had a clear mandate and no one imagined that they could long govern jointly, much less tame Israel's inflation.

Who would take responsibility for the necessary austerity? Huge military budgets were a fact of life. Labor was beholden to the unions; Likud had spent the store for a crude popu-

lism. Inducing unemployment would deter immigrants and provoke more Israelis to flee. Yet today, a mere 18 months later, the coalition can boast of amazing progress. Hard things have been done — and have worked.

Bravery did not come easily. The coalition started with half-measures, mixed results, more American aid and more weary lectures from Washington. By last summer inflation was again near 400 percent and rising, while essential foreign reserves ebbed away.

Finally, last July, Mr. Peres led a united front behind harsh decrees. Labor faced down a union outcry and the Likud's finance minister, Yitzhak Modai, enacted a draconian program: Collective bargaining was suspended; wages and prices were frozen; consumer subsidies were slashed; government employees were discharged; public spending was reduced; and the shekel was devalued.

Living standards fell by at least one-fourth and unemployment soared toward 10 percent. But inflation yielded: in the past six months, its annualized rate fell from about 400 percent to 25 percent. In the last available report, for January, prices actually declined.

To turn this success into long-term achievement, Israel now needs to shift dependence from agriculture to high technology. It must shrink the bureaucracy that grew up around its welfare state. And it must hold course while it resumes more conventional, divisive politics.

As often before, Israel has been heroic in facing a clear danger. But without a shared sense of peril, its biggest men can sound small.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FROM OUR MARCH 18 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Mexican Troops Sent Northward
NEW YORK — Intelligence reports indicate that President Porfirio Diaz has decided to send to Northern Mexico the flower of the Mexican Army, composed of the greater part of 24,000 troops, who have hitherto been held near the capital. The American administration regards this step as due to the mobilization of U.S. troops, which was intended to fill General Diaz's hands with the fear of intervention. "President Diaz's hand," observed one official, "has been forced. We shall now witness strenuous efforts to suppress the forces of disorder."

WASHINGTON — President Diaz has been advised by Washington to restore order in Mexico with the least possible delay. The suggestion, in the words of an informant, is a "friendly hint" inspired by the good will President W.H. Taft has for his fellow President.

1936: Fascists Lynched in Spain
MADRID — Three men were lynched in Jumilla on March 16, when a mob of Socialists and Communists took vengeance on their political enemies. One of the men lynched, a Fascist, was decapitated and his head carried in a parade. The rioting began with the release from prison of five Fascists, who had been arrested for killing a Republican and wounding another man. A mob formed and marched to the town hall. The mayor then ordered the men be re-arrested. Two of them were found by Civil Guards and were being returned to prison through the streets when the crowd saw them. They stormed the guards, seized and killed the prisoners. In the recent rioting in Spain, 51 persons have been killed and 194 wounded. Sixteen churches, 11 convents and 29 right-wing political clubs have been burned.

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Nicaragua: Echoes From the Bay of Pigs

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON — April 17 marked the nearly forgotten 25th anniversary of the invasion of the Bay of Pigs in Cuba, which was organized, financed and directed by the United States. That sorry enterprise provides an uncannily real analogy with President Reagan's latest efforts to arm the Nicaraguan "contras" in order finally to oust the Sandinistas. Congress might do well to ponder this analogy as it prepares to vote on Mr. Reagan's request for \$100 million in new aid to the rebels.

There is an eerie similarity in the assumptions underlying U.S. involvement in Cuba 25 years ago and in Nicaragua today. There are also parallels in the sequence of policy decisions that gradually linked U.S. geopolitical objectives first with Cuba, and now with Nicaragua.

In the case of Nicaragua, the White House began by asserting that the Sandinistas were threatening to spread the virus of communism throughout Central America. A secret decision was made in the National Security Council, apparently early in the Reagan administration, to uproot Managua's leftist leadership. This was followed by the self-serving declaration that most Nicaraguans were determined to be rid of the Sandinistas and that all it would take to help them do this would be clever paramilitary support provided by the Central Intelligence Agency.

In Cuba's case, the National Security Council met on March 10, 1959, to discuss, in secret, ways to "bring another government to power." This was barely two months after Fidel Castro swept into power with overwhelming national support for his social revolution.

On March 17, 1960, President Eisenhower approved a program of covert action against the Castro regime because Mr. Castro was moving toward communism and stronger Soviet ties. The Eisenhower administration was already developing a paramilitary force outside Cuba for "future guerrilla action."

On Feb. 3, 1961, the Joint Chiefs of Staff approved a "Military Evaluation of the CIA Paramilitary Plan — Cuba," but with the warning that "it is obvious that ultimate success will depend upon political factors, i.e., a sizable popular uprising or substantial follow-on forces."

But the CIA misled President Kennedy about the likelihood of an uprising after the landing of the Cuban exiles' brigade. Secretary of State Dean Rusk later told a presidential inquiry "that the uprising was utterly essential to success."

No major uprising occurred in Cuba, and not only because Mr. Castro had first rounded up thousands of potential opponents. Even those who were becoming disenchanted with him refused to welcome what they suspected to be a U.S.-engineered return to the status quo of the Fulgencio Batista dictatorship — indeed, the invading forces included Batista officers.

Let us now turn to Nicaragua. Obviously, the conditions are not identical. The Sandinist commandantes have been in power for nearly seven years, and despite their generally appalling leadership, have managed to consolidate their police and political hold on the population. Bad as life is in Nicaragua, and repressive as the government may be, the masses have not rushed to support the contras after nearly four years of CIA entreaties.

In other repressive societies, the people have risen against well-armed dictatorships — as in Poland with Solidarity, and in the Philippines — without CIA manipulation. They have had convincing reasons to rebel, and have done so with clean hands. Clearly, this point enters into President Reagan's calculations when he compares the contras with the Filipinos or real "freedom fighters" elsewhere in the world.

The Nicaraguan revolution of 1979 has brought considerable social justice and care to an impoverished people. The United States

cannot ignore this fact any more than it can ignore the strong nationalistic sentiments of the Nicaraguan people arising, in part, from earlier U.S. armed interventions.

Nor can it ignore the fact that the leadership of the contras is probably as repugnant to ordinary Nicaraguans as the leadership of the Bay of Pigs force was to the ordinary Cuban. The contras are led by key officers of the old Somoza dictatorship's National Guard, the main oppressors of the population in the old days, is either sheer CIA folly or a confession that no better leaders could be produced.

The Reagan administration confronts this argument by pointing out that respected democrats from the first Sandinist regime, including Arturo José Cruz and Alfonso Robelo, are members of the umbrella political organization attached to the contras, and that this suggests that such support is widespread.

Here again the Cuban example is instructive. The CIA-backed Democratic Revolutionary Front was headed by José Miró Cardona,

the first prime minister after the Cuban revolution, and it included Manuel Ray, who had been Mr. Castro's public works minister. But despite their individual popularity, and the fact that they had been dismissed by an increasingly radical Fidel Castro, they lacked significant backing in Cuba; and when the invasion came, the CIA-controlled Democratic Revolutionary Front turned out to be useless.

Just as the CIA misled the Kennedy administration about the internal support for the exiles' invasion, the Reagan administration applies self-fulfilling prophecies to the Nicaraguan dispute. The president says he is willing to forget the contras if Managua agrees to negotiate, but what he evidently means by negotiation is either a Sandinist capitulation or power-sharing with the contra-backed opposition outside the country.

Since, as Mr. Reagan must realize, this is an unacceptable proposition to any government, he will be able to proclaim that, having turned down his peace-making ultimatum,

Nicaragua is now fair game for the use of force. And at that juncture he will have trapped himself.

Recent history shows that the United States can impose its will in Latin America only by applying or threatening the use of its armed forces. The leftist regime in Guatemala was thrown out in 1954 by a ragtag guerrilla army directed by U.S. officers, ushering in a corrupt rightist dictatorship. In 1965, it took two U.S. combat divisions to make the civil war in the Dominican Republic come out Washington's way. In 1983, tiny Grenada was simply knocked out by American forces.

What happens, therefore, in Nicaragua if the contras, even with a fresh \$100 million, fail to win their war? Will Mr. Reagan, in desperation, order the use of U.S. troops there? This is the one thing President Kennedy chose not to do at the Bay of Pigs.

The writer, who covered the Bay of Pigs invasion as a reporter for The New York Times, is author of "Fidel Castro: A Critical Portrait," soon to be published. He contributed this column to The Times.



America Has No Corner on Democracy

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — An encouraging new tide seems to be surging in various parts of the world with growing support for democracy and rejection of violence. It is by no means a flood; there are still oceans of dreadfulness around emerging islands of hope.

But it is good news that the peaceful, democratic process is waxing, no longer feeling on the defensive as it was nearly a generation ago when Daniel Patrick Moynihan called it a "luxury," or five years ago when Jean Kirkpatrick, former U.S. representative to the United Nations, said Washington had to make a clear distinction between "friendly authoritarians" and "hostile totalitarians."

President Ronald Reagan's message to Congress opposing all dictatorships, on the right or the left, is a welcome reversal of the administration's attitude, even though the White House claims this is what the president meant all along.

In one week, "quiet diplomacy" has been abandoned for candid denunciation of the behavior of General Augusto Pinochet's regime in Chile. "Constructive engagement," which consisted in coexisting with the apartheid regime in South Africa, has been eroded with a public call for black political rights.

The United States cannot claim credit for the decline of tyrants in much of Latin America and other parts of the non-Communist world. Those who pushed them out did it for their own sake and for their countries' needs.

But it makes a big difference when U.S. policy is to oppose communism by supporting democracy,

not just by supporting anti-Communists of any stripe, including those with bloody, greedy hands.

Mr. Reagan's purpose in shifting his stance was apparently to woo approval for increased military aid to the "contras," or rebels, in Nicaragua by equating them with successful nonviolent oppositions in such places as the Philippines and Haiti. This is a fallacy. Much is repellent about the Sandinist regime, but that does not turn the contras into white-hats. They are American-sponsored guerrillas who have shown nothing like the grass-roots popularity of anti-dictatorial movements elsewhere. The money Mr. Reagan seeks would keep the war going, not much more.

Donald Regan, the White House chief of staff, said the president's message was meant to answer those in Congress and the public who have been asking whether the administration has an overall policy. But as Bernard Weinraub of The New York Times noted, Washington seems to fit Nicaragua into this by endorsing ballots against rightist oppressors and bullets against their Communist counterparts.

The national security adviser, John M. Poindexter, said quite rightly that the "real question is... whether you're against tyranny." It's how to encourage a truly democratic alternative. And that is not likely to be achieved by lumping all anti-Communist insurgents together as "freedom fighters," as President Reagan does.

Afghan and Cambodian rebels

are fighting against invading foreign armies. That is one thing, it deserves support. But it is not the same as Angolan and Nicaraguan rebels who are fighting to overturn indigenous regimes, in the first case for essentially tribal and in the second, political reasons. There is nothing to show that they constitute the desired "democratic alternative" just because their main enemies are Communists.

It is true that the United States should not and could not arrogate to itself a right to determine what kind of people hold power in countries around the world. It is also true that there are situations where America's security and political interests require dealing with people who are not adversaries but are otherwise reprehensible.

But there is no need to treat them like darlings or the benevolent leaders they claim to be. And when a democratic alternative turns up, it is in the national and moral interests of the United States to demonstrate its preference.

That is why Mr. Reagan's statement of the U.S. outlook is valuable, whatever its roots. Many people are coming to doubt whether the United States is really against oppression or only against the Soviet-sponsored variety. When the chance arises, it is good for America to show that the answer has not changed, as in the Philippines and Haiti. Democracy is not American merchandise. Most people want it on their own. And it is not the same as anti-Communism. For all its faults, it is simply the best antidote to tyranny of any kind.

The New York Times.

Amsterdam: A Get-Tough Mayor Even Radicals Like

By Alan Tillier

AMSTERDAM — Rosy-cheeked Amsterdamers donned skates early this month after the city's canals froze over. But two less-fresh-faced groups, those who deal in drugs and in flesh, have seen the ice growing thin under their feet.

This is partly due to the efforts of Burgomaster Ed van Thijn. Mr. van Thijn is a survivor, a member of Amsterdam's once-large Jewish community who escaped the Nazis. A veteran of Dutch politics, he was interior minister before being appointed by Queen Beatrix to head the city.

Because of his six-year appointive term, he is not directly affected by the city elections Wednesday. But many of his fellow Socialists are, and they appear likely to retain power largely on the strength of Mr. van Thijn's law-and-order policies.

Coen van Harten, a Dutch journalist, calls Mr. van Thijn "the best burgomaster Amsterdam has had since the war." Radical youth, ranging from leaders of the squatter movement to the editors of the underground paper De Bluf, generally give Mr. van Thijn high marks.

He is a stocky, energetic man of 50 with a dry sense of humor — as he showed in an encounter with another well-known Jewish mayor, Edward Koch of New York, during a recent trip. On a local television show, Mr. Koch was pressing the Dutchman to endorse capital punishment for terrorists everywhere. Mr. van Thijn replied that the death penalty was imposed by the Dutch Constitution —

claim that the city is safer than it was a few years ago, when drug-related crimes and deaths by overdose were sharply on the rise.

Many in the city saw it as one thing to allow long-haired young people to invade the Dam and other squares, but quite another to stand by while tourists were being mugged.

The burgomaster has moved to protect vital areas of the city's economy and to bolster Amsterdam's chances of being selected to host the 1992 Olympic Games. An International Olympic Committee inspection team visited the city last month, when the air was crisp and clear and problems could not easily be hidden.

But the air was not so clear as camouflage. The notorious Zeedijk drug district, near the central train station, had been cleaned up. The city has bought and renovated houses in the area, encouraged banks and airlines to invest in hotels, and sought to discourage idlers and vagrants.

This does not sound like traditionally tolerant Amsterdam, but as Mr. van Thijn said: "The situation has become such that a precondition for continued tolerance was to be less permissive. Tolerance had become an alibi to do nothing. Amsterdam has always been known as a home for refugees, as a place for those with different opinions. This condition has

officers; a tightening of cooperation with other police forces, notably the West Germans; the stiffening of sentences; and the issuance of orders to expel foreign addicts.

Amsterdam remains Amsterdam, however, and one still sees the strange sight of methadone buses touring the city. Detective Chief Inspector Olke Roosjen of the city's 3d Precinct says "millions of guilders of drugs" are traded at a leading crack theater, which receives government subsidies. Mr. van Thijn says only "soft" drugs are available there.

He argues that the soft drug scene is relatively "clean," adding, "As soon as we start to criminalize soft drugs in this city, as has been done elsewhere, then the two scenes [soft and hard] will become mixed."

Mr. van Thijn says he will not be intimidated by the violence of some squatters, another major problem of recent years. His attitude toward squatting has changed. Once he favored developing "satellite towns," to hold the spillover from cities, but now he wants to "solve the problems of the city in the city itself."

Available space is being used for new housing. Old canal houses are being restored. Squatters are being encouraged to improve property. It would be overly optimistic these days in Amsterdam to leave a house empty and then expect the public prosecutor to rule in one's favor if a squatter is moved in. The contras

who oversees 12 girls and 12 rooms on Toussaint Straat (350 guilders for drinks, a girl and a discussion of city affairs). He fears the Amsterdam tourist trade could lose out.

But Mr. van Thijn, in his drive to attract the Olympics, more business conferences and other meetings, has no plan to close the red-light district. Tradition is tradition. The sex industry will, however, be "normalized," the mayor says. Permits will be issued and practitioners will have to join the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. van Thijn acted against heroin because he was haunted by the 75 deaths in the city in 1984 (the number was nearly halved last year). Amsterdam is seeing to be Europe's "Needle Park." And now this scrappy burgomaster could be giving his city the most interesting Chamber of Commerce on the Continent.

International Herald Tribune.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Theroux's Peace Corps

Regarding "Lessons Learned as Peace Corps Teacher" (Feb. 26):

Paul Theroux's observation about the Peace Corps — that it did more good for the United States than for the host countries — has been made almost since the Peace Corps started. I agree with him. During the first two years of the eight I spent in the Peace Corps, I occasionally was what Mr. Theroux would refer to as an "official foolhardy" who visited villages

formation. He is correct that in the early years, his Washington visitors "hadn't any idea" what the Volunteers were doing. But by the time Volunteer alumni started joining the staff, we had a pretty good idea. For a bureaucracy, the Peace Corps ruled with a remarkably light hand.

KELLOGG SMITH,
Galle, Sri Lanka.

Letters intended for publication.

هذا من اجل

New AMA Rule May Help Make Withholding of Medical Treatment More Acceptable

By Andrew H. Malcolm
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — A decision by the American Medical Association that it would be ethical for doctors to withhold "all means of life-prolonging medical treatment," including food and water, from patients in irreversible comas is seen as another cautious step in the evolution of a broad social policy in the delicate area of dying and death.

The association's judicial council decided unanimously that withholding treatment in such cases, even when death is not imminent, would be ethically appropriate.

It said that its decision did not obligate any physician to stop therapy, and that each case should be decided individually.

The policy is expected in the long run to make the withholding of treatment more socially acceptable. At present, though, it is expected to be of greatest concern to the families and physicians of the estimated 10,000 people who are in

irreversible comas in institutions around the United States.

In many of these cases, despite requests from family members and the previously expressed wishes of the patients, doctors have refused to withhold or withdraw such treatments as respirators and artificial feeding, citing ethical standards and fear of criminal prosecution or malpractice suits.

The opinion of the medical association's judicial council has no legal standing, but as an indicator of shifting social opinion, it is likely to give prosecutors and plaintiffs pause.

In a case closely watched for its national implications, the family of Paul Brophy, holding that he is already dead, is seeking to force the hospital where Mr. Brophy has been in a coma for more than two years to discontinue artificial feeding, a step that would result in Mr. Brophy's actual death in days.

In an age when doctors and medical technicians can do so much to prolong life, the question has become, when shouldn't they? When

does the extension of life become instead a prolongation of dying? Is there a difference between killing and letting death occur?

The results of the debate of these questions in courtrooms, churches, medical schools and doctors' offices will eventually affect millions of Americans who must make such decisions for themselves or for infirm relatives.

The debate also has immense financial implications. In the United States average life expectancy is nearing the middle 70s, and the proportion of people over 65 years old is growing twice as fast as the rest of the population. Today, one in nine Americans is over 65; by 2030 the figure is expected to be one in five.

With medical costs still rising faster than overall inflation and with more than half the average person's lifetime medical expenses coming in the final months of life, many experts fear that such decisions may eventually be influenced inappropriately by economic instead of humanitarian concerns.

The controversy has its roots in a revolution that has radically changed American health care. In 1950 a majority of Americans died at home with the family doctor and relatives in attendance. Now 80 percent of the 5,500 Americans who die each day do so, wired and incubated, in an institution where the expensive technology is arrayed and controlled by specialists who likely know little about the patient beyond the medical problem.

Dr. Sara Charles, author of "Defendant: An Episode in America's Hidden Health Care Crisis," said: "Traditionally the doctor-patient relationship was mutually trusting. With the intrusion of the law it has become mutually mistrusting. Treatment has too often become a detached technical decision."

This mistrust has manifested itself in thousands of medical malpractice suits, some ending in multimillion-dollar awards.

Although technological developments continue to outpace the legal framework, the general trend seems to be toward basing decisions less on strictly legalistic interpretations regarding specific treatments and more toward a balancing of benefits on an individual basis.

Thus, treatments that merely sustain biological functions such as breathing or nutrition without holding out hope for significant improvement in the patient are considered futile and removable.

Many states have tried to clear the issue of treating the comatose who are terminally ill by acting to define brain death.

In at least 37 states, legislatures or courts have worked out a definition modeled along the lines of a recommendation released by the commission that said a person was brain dead when he or she has suffered "irreversible cessation of the functions of the entire brain, including the brain stem."

A key change in the medical association's new policy is the stipulation that the patient need not

be terminally ill for halting of treatment to be acceptable.

The debate has spread into the treatment of patients with acquired immune deficiency syndrome, for which no cure has been found.

"The only good thing to come out of the AIDS epidemic," said A.J. Levinson, executive director of Concern for Dying, a patient rights group, "is that many more doctors are thinking twice before doing everything they can to, for instance, cure pneumonia in an AIDS patient. Do these patients want to be cured of pneumonia now so they can certainly die of AIDS next year?"

There exists too, a kind of subterranean negotiation process about death among doctors, patients and family.

Although undocumented, the process, an open secret in many hospitals, involves trying some methods of life-prolonging treatment and then, if they have not worked, quietly withdrawing them.

Sandinists Unruffled By Proposed Rebel Aid

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — When the U.S. Congress was debating aid to the Nicaraguan rebels last year, it seemed that most government business in Nicaragua came to a halt as every Sandinista in the country joined the campaign against the proposals.

This year, it is different. With the military situation well in hand, the Sandinists have appeared much less preoccupied with the debate in Washington over President Ronald Reagan's proposal for \$100 million in aid to the rebels. The House of Representatives is scheduled to vote on the request this week.

"It's not that we aren't interested, because we certainly want the aid to be voted down," Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado said in an interview. "But we are not involved in the debate. We are not actors. It is something the congressmen have to decide, not us."

He added: "The vote in Wash-

ington is irrelevant because we are going to wipe out the contras whether or not they get the \$100 million."

Last year Congress first rejected and then approved the Reagan administration's request for \$27 million in nonlethal aid to the rebels, who are known as contras.

Some American politicians expressed amazement last year when the Nicaraguan leader, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, went to Moscow at the peak of the aid debate. The trip was cited as an important factor in shifting congressional sentiment in favor of the rebel aid.

Despite that controversy, the Sandinists have not changed their travel habits this year. As Congress debated the \$100 million aid proposal this month, Mr. Ortega took his family for a working vacation in Cuba.

"They're so worried about the vote in Washington that the president went on vacation," an ambassador said.



Sergio Ramirez Mercado

While the Ortegas were in Cuba, another top Sandinista official, Bayardo Arce Castano, flew to Moscow to attend the Communist Party congress.

When American leaders speak in favor of aiding the contras, as President Reagan did Sunday night in a nationally broadcast address, the Sandinists no longer jump to react. Their official newspaper, Barricada, which once devoted long columns to rebutting arguments advanced in Washington, now all but ignores them.

According to diplomats and other specialists, major military advances by the Sandinists in the last year appear to have given them renewed confidence that they can withstand any renewed rebel campaign, even if it is financed by the United States.

"The contras have no perspective of any kind," Mr. Ramirez said. "They are a machine that was badly designed and is now falling apart."

Reagan Calls Rebel Aid A Test of His Presidency

(Continued from Page 1)
comes a mortal threat to the entire New World?"

"Will we permit the Soviet Union to put a second Cuba, a second Libya, right on the doorstep of the United States?" he asked.

White House officials concede that the proposal for \$70 million in military aid and \$30 million in nonlethal aid for the rebels faces stiff opposition in Congress.

As of last week, the speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat, said the proposal would lose by about 25 votes. In the Republican-controlled Senate the outlook was described by Senator David F. Durenberger, Republican of Minnesota, as "at best 50-50."

Mr. Reagan has often harshly attacked the Sandinist government. However, he raised the historic stakes Sunday night and placed his own prestige on the line by defining the House vote this week as a fundamental test of his presidency.

"I have only three years left to serve my country," he said, "three years to carry out the responsibilities you entrusted to me. Could there be any greater tragedy than for us to sit back and permit this cancer to spread, leaving my successor to face far more agonizing decisions in the years ahead?"

Mr. Reagan, pointing to maps that he said showed Nicaraguan arms exports in the region as well as the strategic importance of Central America to the United States, portrayed the Sandinist government as one that had built the large-

est "military machine" in Central America.

He also said the Sandinists harbored numerous international terrorist groups, provided weapons and training to radicals in at least a dozen nations in Latin America, persecuted and tortured religious leaders and served as a center for international narcotics traffic.

Senator Sasser, in his response, said the Democrats shared Mr. Reagan's condemnation of Sandinist policies and his goal of preventing the spread of communism.

"Our disagreement is with the means the president has used to achieve these goals," Mr. Sasser said. "This disagreement is shared by a majority of Americans and a majority of the Congress."

He also asserted that according to "all unbiased accounts" the Sandinist forces were not as brutal as the U.S.-backed rebels, who are known as contras.

Mr. Sasser contradicted Mr. Reagan's portrait of the rebels as "freedom fighters" who resembled America's founding fathers.

"In fact," he asserted, "most contra military leaders fought against freedom as members of Somoza regime's hated security forces." General Anastasio Somoza was the rightist dictator who ruled Nicaragua before he was overthrown in 1979.

Last week a bipartisan congressional study group reported that 12 of the 13 military leaders of the rebel forces had served under the Somoza government.

Bonner to Have Further Tests

United Press International

BOSTON — Yelena G. Bonner, the wife of the Soviet dissident Andrei D. Sakharov, was admitted to Massachusetts General Hospital to undergo tests Monday to determine whether surgery is needed to treat arteries in her legs.

Mrs. Bonner, who was allowed to leave the Soviet Union for medical treatment in the West, underwent heart bypass surgery at the hospital

in January. Her daughter, Tatiana Yankelevich, said that Mrs. Bonner's leg problems existed before the surgery.

Mrs. Bonner, who is staying at her daughter's home, originally received a three-month visa that would have expired at the end of March. She received an extension for treatment of her legs and eye problems, and must return to the Soviet Union by June 2.

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'Great Game' of Spying Intrudes at UN

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — What Rudyard Kipling called "the great game" of espionage has once again intruded on this forum for world peace. The debate ranges from how the jobs in the UN library are divided up to worries about where the latest superpower dispute on reducing the Soviet mission will go and how much the United Nations will suffer.

The Reagan administration set it all off with an order March 7 requiring the Soviet, Ukrainian and Belorussian missions to pare their staffs, which total 275, to 170 by April 1, 1988.

The United States justified the order on the ground that the size of the missions threatened national security. The Soviet Union warned that the move could do direct damage to U.S.-Soviet relations.

Officials of the secretariat of Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general, regard the action as a legal breach of the procedures specified in the 1947 headquarters agreement between the United States and the United Nations.

Delegates of many other member nations, while acknowledging the United States has a justifiable complaint, say that Washington acted in a high-handed manner that ultimately could do more harm than good because it threatens to further erode the limited effectiveness of the United Nations by embroiling it in a new East-West dispute.

But one who has no doubts about the U.S. order is Arkady N.

Shevchenko, who before defecting to the United States in 1978 was the highest-ranking Soviet citizen in the secretariat.

In his five years as undersecretary-general for political and Security Council affairs, he was a key intelligence resource for Moscow.

The major Soviet espionage effort in the United States is aimed at research and development by American business.

and, during the latter part of his tenure, a double agent working for the United States.

In his 1985 book, "Breaking with Moscow," Mr. Shevchenko asserted: "It is probably no exaggeration to count over half of the more than 700 Soviets in New York City as full-time spies."

Although his count was higher than earlier estimates, Mr. Shevchenko's charges were an old story to diplomats. They consider it inevitable that the commingling of nationals at the United Nations will tempt member governments to tap its repository of diplomatic secrets and use it for intelligence gathering.

The Russians and their East European allies are the most blatant and aggressive, neutral observers say. As a result, one of the constants of the UN scene has been the hide-and-seek match that pits them against the FBI and periodically comes to public view with the arrest or deportation of East Bloc diplomats or journalists.

"It's a fact of life," said Mr.

Shevchenko, now an American citizen. "And there is nothing we can do about it except to make the problem more manageable."

"Either we take the course adopted by the administration and cut down their numbers, or we must greatly increase the number

Neither Mr. Hogan nor James M. Fox, the special agent in charge of New York counterintelligence, will say how many agents are assigned to keeping tabs on the Russians. But they note that counterintelligence is "the No. 1 priority" of the New York office and an entire floor of the huge building has agents working at that job.

"Since we don't have anywhere near enough agents to go one-on-one, we have to be very selective about who we target," Mr. Hogan said. For that reason, the bureau strongly supports the administration's order.

According to Mr. Hogan, the biggest Soviet espionage effort in the United States is directed at the research and development efforts of American business.

"Since we're such an open society, 80 percent of their activities can be overt," he said. "With all the industrial and high-tech trade shows in New York, they literally can make their rounds with a shopping basket."

The FBI also considers New York and the United Nations as a major center for Soviet efforts to recruit agents — whether they are Americans seeking to make money or foreign nationals like Anne Treholt, a high-ranking Norwegian diplomat convicted last year for supplying the Russians in 1980 with information on Washington's policy toward Afghanistan while working at the United Nations.

In addition, Mr. Fox said, the Russians use their citizens in the secretariat to obtain information



Arkady N. Shevchenko

and to gain control of what he called strategic choke points where they can manipulate UN activities to their advantage.

In that respect, he cited not only Mr. Shevchenko's political department, which always has been headed by a Russian, but also the secretary-general's executive office and such less obvious posts as the UN research library and a news service geared to the Third World.

Greece Eases Anti-West Stand

Diplomats Link Visit by Shultz, U.K. Official to Change

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

ATHENS — Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, are scheduled to visit Greece this month, and diplomats say they believe the visits are a result of an easing in the anti-Western statements that dominated Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu's earlier years in office.

Diplomats and Greek commentators say both visits are aimed at drawing Greece closer to the Western groupings from which Mr. Papandreu has estranged it since becoming the country's first Socialist prime minister.

For the United States, the most concrete form of rapprochement would be an assurance that American military bases can remain here after 1988, when the agreement on them expires.

Mr. Shultz is to arrive March 25, after an unusual succession of calls by high officials of the State Department since October. The visits are seen here as reflecting the importance the United States attaches to one of its most reluctant partners.

The visits, together with accommodations that have removed several irritants, mark what a recent issue of *Spotlight*, a semi-official Greek Foreign Ministry publication, calls "the steady trend of normalization" of Greek-American relations since Mr. Papandreu

began his second term after winning re-election in June.

Western European diplomats say relations have improved more because of Mr. Papandreu's abstention from criticism than because of positive actions by him.

From the time he took office, Mr. Papandreu, who was once an American citizen and chairman of the economics department of the University of California at Berkeley, missed few occasions to condemn the United States and the Western alliance.

He adopted positions in the East-West rivalry that were closer to those of the Soviet Union than of his allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Community.

He threatened to take Greece out of NATO and the EC, close the American bases and bar the nuclear warheads that the U.S. stocks in Greece.

Western analysts link the softening of the prime minister's statements to his increasing need for American and Western European support in the face of Greece's mounting foreign and domestic indebtedness, caused by an economic downturn, double-digit inflation and the generous spending programs that followed nearly four decades of conservative governments.

"At heart, Papandreu remains what he always was — a non-aligned neutralist," a senior European diplomat said. "But he saw the economic mess he was in even

before the elections last June. He knows no help will come from the East, so he put on his pro-Western mask."

The prime minister's less bristling attitude toward the West has caused little upset domestically, particularly since he still often praises the Soviet Union and avoids criticizing such anti-Western countries as Iran, Libya and Syria.

But his anarchy program, which has limited wage increases and imports of consumer goods, has brought him under severe attack from his own left — labor unions, the pro-Moscow Communist Party and their supporters in his Socialist Party.

Mr. Shultz and Sir Geoffrey Howe, who is to arrive Thursday, are expected to seek to persuade Mr. Papandreu to make Greece a more active partner of the West. Besides keeping the bases, this includes renewed military participation in NATO, from which Greece abstains because of its conflict with Turkey.

Diplomat's Son Slain in N.Y.

United Press International

NEW YORK — José Pérez, 22, the son of a diplomat from the Dominican Republic, was shot to death early Friday while trying to stop two men from ransacking the Manhattan apartment of friends, police said.

Shultz Fails to Nail Down a Summit Date

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz's meeting with a top Soviet official over the weekend apparently failed to advance prospects for the next Soviet-American summit meeting or produce progress on other major issues.

Reporters accompanying Mr. Shultz on his flight from Stockholm on Sunday said he seemed tired after his 31-hour round trip for the funeral of Sweden's prime minister, Olof Palme. While there he met with the Soviet prime minister, Nikolai I. Ryzhkov.

A reporter said Mr. Shultz indicated disappointment with continued Soviet unwillingness to set a date for the next meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, or between himself and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze to plan for the summit meeting.

Mr. Gorbachev and other Soviet officials have linked the timing of the meeting to agreements on some arms-control issues, such as a ban on all nuclear testing. Mr. Gorbachev has vigorously pushed such a ban but Mr. Reagan has rejected it. Mr. Reagan insists that at November's meeting in Geneva, Mr. Gorbachev agreed to visit the United States in June without any preconditions, and Mr. Reagan agreed to visit the Soviet Union in 1987.

But the official communiqué at the end of the summit meeting said only that they had agreed to meet again "in the nearest future," with dates to be set through diplomatic channels. In early December, the United States formally invited Mr. Gorbachev to come in late June.

The White House has said that, after July, a summit meeting would not be possible until late November or early December, and after that, not until 1987. White House officials have ruled out August because

Mr. Reagan wants to vacation then, September because of the heavy legislative calendar, and October because it is too close to the congressional elections.

"It's basically where it stood," Mr. Shultz said on the plane when asked about the summit meeting.

The U.S. side initiated the Stockholm meeting and sent many of the top Soviet experts in the U.S. government. Mr. Ryzhkov, who was named to his post last year and has never before been entrusted with matters of importance in Soviet-American relations, came without a parallel team of specialists. This suggested to some U.S. officials that the Russians remained uninterested in talking about summit meeting plans.

Other officials said there was no meeting of the minds on such issues as southern Africa, Central America, and the Middle East.

Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, when asked Sunday about the problems in setting a date, said: "It's up to the Soviet Union."

"We don't understand it," he said on a television news program. "For some reason, they are delaying notifying us as to when the general secretary will be coming over here."

Mr. Regan said a summit meeting could still be held in June or July, "but if it turns out to be November or December, so be it."

In Stockholm, Mr. Shultz and Mr. Ryzhkov touched briefly on the major issues between the two sides, with particular emphasis on nuclear testing. Mr. Shultz said, Mr. Ryzhkov renewed Mr. Gor-

bachev's proposal for an agreement to halt all nuclear tests, and for the United States to join in the Soviet nuclear-test moratorium, which was to expire March 31. Mr. Gorbachev said Thursday the Soviet moratorium would be observed until the United States tests again.

In a letter to Mr. Gorbachev, which Mr. Shultz delivered to Mr. Ryzhkov, Mr. Reagan repeated an invitation for Soviet scientists to observe a new set of U.S. underground nuclear tests in Nevada in the third week of April and new equipment to verify the size of nuclear explosions.

A Soviet commentator suggested Monday that Mr. Reagan's reaction to the extension of Moscow's ban on nuclear tests was unlikely to lead to a superpower accord halting nuclear tests. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

Mr. Reagan's approach "is not even a detour but a path leading away from agreement," said Edgar Chepurov, a commentator for the Novosti press agency, in a report telecast to Western news agencies. Recalling that Mr. Reagan also invited Soviet observers to a Nevada test last August, an offer spurned by the Kremlin, Mr. Chepurov said the new invitation "is the same old scenario" and amounted to trying to reach arms-control accords by continuing nuclear tests.

"They would only speak of disarmament if allowed to go ahead with the arms buildup," he said. "Their hope is that the more they succeed along this way, the greater concessions will the Soviet union make."



Mr. Ryzhkov, left, ushers Mr. Shultz into a meeting room in the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm for their discussions.

Arab Legion's Glubb Pasha Dies in England at 88

The Associated Press

LONDON — Sir John Glubb, 88, who as Glubb Pasha was commander of the Arab Legion and one of the most powerful men in the Middle East, died Monday.

His family announced that he died in his sleep at his home in Mayfield in Sussex. He retired there in 1956 after the young Jordanian monarch, King Hussein, dismissed him to put an Arab in control of the Jordanian Army.

Sir John's crack Jordanian troops had helped to set the post-war map of the Middle East by conquering the West Bank of the Jordan River and East Jerusalem in the fighting with the Israelis that followed the end of the British mandate over Palestine in 1948.

Often seen in a red Bedouin headscarf, Sir John would ride on camels or on horseback with his troops. He identified with the Arab way of life, endearing himself to his troops and helping to maintain

British influence in the Middle East before and after World War II.

Although he was brushed aside when it became politically impossible for a British officer to command an Arab army, he remained a firm supporter of the Arab cause and was pleased that Jordan remained friendly with Britain.

Sir John, who was wounded three times while serving with the British Army in France in World War I, volunteered to go to Iraq in 1919 at a time of turmoil with the end of Turkish rule in the Middle East.

He lived with the Bedouin, learning their language and culture, and created a legend that competed with that of T.E. Lawrence, Lawrence of Arabia.

Sir John was successful in suppressing revolts in Iraq, then left the British Army in 1926 to serve the Iraqi government. In 1930 he returned to the British Army in British-ruled Trans-Jordan, and as

a major in the Arab Legion he extended the British notion of law with a desert patrol of Bedouin tribesmen.

The grandfather of the present King Hussein, King Abdullah, awarded Sir John the honorary title of Pasha. In 1939 he was made commander of the Arab Legion, which moved into Iraq in World War II to suppress a German-inspired revolt and also fought the Vichy French in Syria.

When the independent kingdom of Jordan emerged after the end of the Palestine mandate, Sir John severed his links with the British and stayed on to head the Jordanian Army. His mentor, Abdullah, was assassinated in Jerusalem in 1951, and in 1956 Hussein dismissed Sir John, claiming he had been too slow in advancing Arab officers in the legion.

But Sir John remained a highly regarded figure in Jordan, and after

his death the Jordanian Embassy in London issued a statement praising his long service to the Jordanian armed forces and his ties to the monarchy.

■ Other deaths: Pantelis Prevelakis, 77, one of Greece's most popular novelists, of heart failure. He was known for two of his novels "Tale Of A Town" and "Sun Of Death."

Eugen Gerstenmaier, 79, speaker of the West Germany's Bundestag from 1954 to 1959, Monday in Oberwinter, near Bonn.

Soviet Is to Issue New Coin

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is to issue a one-ruble coin Tuesday marking 1986 as the "International Year of Peace" declared by the United Nations, the government newspaper Izvestia said Monday.

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French Rightists Affirm They'll End Controls, Begin Denationalization

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France's leading conservative parties renewed a pledge Monday to introduce draft legislation next month that would immediately remove government price controls and allow gradual denationalization of state-controlled banks, insurance and industrial companies.

But business leaders expressed skepticism about the timing of the proposed plans and how they would be carried out. The right won a narrow majority in elections to the National Assembly on Sunday, ending the majority of President François Mitterrand's Socialist Party.

The primary goal of a new conservative government, according to former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, should be restoring expansion and creating jobs. "We must restart the French economy," he said.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Union for French Democracy and the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic formally agreed Monday to carry out their program jointly once a conservative government is formed and the new National Assembly meets April 2.

"Our new policies will be applied without compromise, without concessions," said Jacques Toubon, the neo-Gaullist secretary-general, who was re-elected to the assembly.

French business executives, international lawyers and bankers expressed skepticism about the political capacity of the conservative alliance to agree on all the measures after the new government is formed and the new parliamentary majority is functioning.

"Perhaps they can do all the things they promise, but their majority is very slim and fragile indeed, while the Elysée Palace retains great power," said the head of a leading French law firm with close ties to multinational companies. "I think they will proceed very slowly."

A senior executive of a large state-owned industrial company scheduled for denationalization, who requested anonymity, said:

"We hear we will be able to proceed quietly — for example, by converting our existing nonvoting participative shares into voting shares quoted on the Bourse."

The chairman of another state-owned company said that he expected the rightist leaders to display moderation in economic reforms and avoid "Reagan-style" measures in fiscal and monetary policy. "I think there will be more continuity under the new conservative leadership than rupture," said the executive, who also requested anonymity.

The Paris Bourse index fell 2.25 percent on Monday, largely because the parliamentary majority was considerably smaller than had been expected. The index rose 2.56 percent Friday, but the downward trend could continue, brokers said.

Alain Juppé, economic adviser to the neo-Gaullist leader, Mayor

Jacques Chirac of Paris, said of the planned reforms:

"Some provisions in our draft laws are for immediate application, such as lifting price controls; others, such as denationalizing companies and banks, will be applied in stages over five years."

Mr. Juppé, deputy mayor of Paris, helped draft the proposed laws and is expected to be offered a ministerial post in the new conservative government.

He dismissed recent warnings by government economic strategists that decontrolling prices would quickly refuel inflation, creating immediate new pressure on the franc.

The franc strengthened Monday in trading against the dollar to 6.903 from 6.951 Friday in Paris, and it rose against the Deutsche mark to 3.074 from 3.077.

Although some bankers in Western Europe had predicted a franc devaluation following Sunday's election, a spokesman for Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy repeated Monday the minister's recent warning that such a move would be a "grave error."

Conservative politicians have avoided taking a position on any near-term realignment of currencies in the European Monetary System.

"We now have the margin in the economy to act on prices — and we will," Mr. Juppé said. He was referring to what he termed "the positive" impact on the French economy during the past several months of the weaker dollar and lower oil prices.

French Right Gets Majority

(Continued from Page 1)

new parliamentary majority must seek to form a government and confront Mr. Mitterrand by consolidating its electoral unity.

"The lack of a comfortable cushion will force us to be cohesive," said Philippe Mesure, a center-right parliamentarian.

Mr. Mesure is himself loyal to Raymond Barre, a former prime minister whom opinion polls have indicated is the best-placed conservative candidate for presidential elections, which Mr. Mitterrand can call any time before mid-1988.

Mr. Barre maintains that France can only be effectively governed with a president and parliamentary majority from the same party. He said Monday: "I hope that France will recover its institutional coherence as quickly as possible."

Clashing presidential ambitions may reopen old feuds between conservative leaders. Mr. Chirac is hoping to lead a successful government to burnish his credentials. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who lost the presidency to Mr. Mitterrand in 1981, makes no secret of his hopes for a full political comeback.

Far Right's National Front Deals Left a Bitter Blow

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

PARIS — The Champagne, 1,800 bottles of France's most festive wine, flowed freely Sunday night at the headquarters of the far-right National Front.

Across town at L'Humanité, the Communist Party's daily newspaper, a few bottles of wine were opened, but no one was celebrating.

The National Front and the Communist Party had emerged from the national legislative campaign Sunday night with roughly the same percentage of votes, about 10 percent.

For the National Front, headed by Jean-Marie Le Pen, that margin was a great victory. Not only had the party won its first seats in the National Assembly, it had emerged with more support in critical cities than virtually all polls had predicted.

For the Communists, the margin marked a historic defeat. Popular support for the 65-year-old party, which 10 years ago had the backing of one-quarter of the French electorate, had fallen below that of the 13-year-old National Front.

But there was a common theme to the parties' reactions: each measured its performance in terms of the other's.

"The National Front has won its primary objective: We've beaten the Communist Party," Mr. Le Pen told a crowd of more than 1,000 ecstatically cheering supporters.

Early in February, the Communist Party's central committee stated that its goal was to "isolate and defeat Le Pen and his henchmen."

Unofficially, that meant winning more seats than the front. The Communists edged ahead of the front in the popular vote, by 9.81 percent to 9.73 percent, and won 35



From left, Marine, Yann and Marie-Caroline Le Pen celebrate their father's victory.

seats in the assembly, compared with the front's 33.

Asked Sunday night how he felt about his party's electoral parity with the National Front, the Communist Party press secretary, Marcel Zaidner, said: "It's a very sad day for the party, for workers and for France."

The gloom was palpable at the Halpport, a giant metal structure that holds 6,000 people on the outskirts of Paris.

Supporters of all ages sat at tables, mobbed the bar and milled

most of the night closeted in meetings.

"Given our history and contribution to France, these results are very sad," said Jean-Pierre Léonardine, the head of the paper's culture department.

The National Front, by contrast, held its election night party at the Halpport, a giant metal structure that holds 6,000 people on the outskirts of Paris.

Supporters of all ages sat at tables, mobbed the bar and milled

around, congratulating one another on a tremendous victory. A band played patriotic songs. A giant television screen was flanked by the National Front's symbol — a blue, white and red flame.

The crowd cheered wildly each time the election tallies flashed across the screen; opposition candidates were greeted with boos, hoots and hisses.

"It's Champagne tonight," exclaimed a gleeful Yann Le Pen. Mr.

Le Pen's 22-year-old daughter and a candidate in the regional elections.

"First, we did better than the Communist Party. Second, we've won a parliamentary group, and that means that from now on we have to be considered not an extremist group, but a serious party, a part of this government."

The National Front needed about 9 percent, or 30 seats in the assembly, to form a parliamentary group. This entitles the front to a voice in setting the parliament's agenda, television time and other perquisites afforded major political parties.

"Third," Miss Le Pen said, "my papa managed to win despite the intellectual terrorism of the press."

Simon Guy, a chauffeur and former soldier, said he had turned to Mr. Le Pen after he lost confidence in Jacques Chirac, leader of the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic.

"Paris is a beautiful city, but there are too many blacks and Arabs now," he said. "This isn't racism, but Le Pen understands that there are just too many of them here now. They must leave."

Henri-Michel Falavigna, another Le Pen supporter, said a National Front radio station would soon begin broadcasting the party's message "for the presidential elections."

For his part, Mr. Le Pen abandoned his previous refusal to work with other conservative parties, which have shunned him for his racist views, and offered the National Front's support in exchange for a foothold in power.

"With us," the right could now obtain "a broad majority and would have the means to govern France and break with socialism," he declared.

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Mood Turns in Latin America

(Continued from Page 1)

you can't just send the Marines into Latin America anymore."

U.S. officials contend that the Latin Americans' diplomatic stance on aid to the rebels is largely a public relations effort playing on anti-American feeling at home.

"Central America is a long way away from some of these countries and is not a priority national interest," a U.S. official said.

But, a Western ambassador said, "The Americans claim to hear privately all the time that people wish they would go in against the Sandinistas. That is just not what we are being told by the Latin Americans."

A high point of Latin American opposition to U.S. policy in Cen-

tral America came on Feb. 10, when the foreign ministers of the eight countries of the Contadora movement met jointly with Secretary of State George P. Shultz in Washington to urge the United States to halt aid to the rebels.

The original members of the Contadora group are Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama. Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and Peru formed a support group last summer for the peace effort.

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Zambian Diplomats Recalled

The Associated Press

LUSAKA, Zambia — Thirty-four diplomats have been recalled from abroad to cut spending.

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Reading, and Righting Zimbabwe's Racist Past

Leaders' Enthusiasm for Equality In Education Outpaces Resources

By Sheila Rule
New York Times Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe—A cluster of schoolgirls, dressed in neat uniforms and straw hats, gazed adoringly at the American pop stars on album covers decorating the window of a record store in this modern capital city.

A passerby interrupted their daydreams to ask about their attitudes toward the education they are receiving.

"The people who lead us want us to get a lot more education than a lot of our mothers and fathers got when the white people ran everything," said Rosina Mashingaidze, speaking above the rock music that blasted from the record shop onto the busy pedestrian mall. "I think that is a good thing."

The government says it considers expanded educational opportunity a major achievement in Zimbabwe's drive to correct the imbalances between black and white living standards that existed before the southern African nation gained independence in 1980.

Its priority of establishing quality and compulsory primary and secondary schooling for all children regardless of race has meant that hundreds of thousands of black students have gained education that was denied their parents under the white government of Ian D. Smith.

But, as has been the case in other African countries that have tried to improve living standards quickly in the face of inadequate resources, the huge expansion has dramatically outpaced the government's ability to meet its goal fully.

The policy has led to greatly increased expectations for a good education and, subsequently, a good job, neither of which the government can readily provide. Although basic literacy for all Zimbabweans is a noble goal, teachers

and others say, the system is bulging at the seams and may lead to a generation of frustrated and disaffected people who feel betrayed.

"Ideally, it would have been best to phase in this policy," said an education expert in Harare. "But politically, the government could not. It made a lot of promises, and it feels it is obligated to carry them through now."

Under the Smith government, only a third of eligible black schoolchildren enrolled in primary school. By law, only a fourth of those students could move on to secondary school.

Only two government secondary schools in the country, then known as Rhodesia, were open to blacks. At the same time, white children, who made up only 3 percent of the total school population, received 11 years of compulsory education.

Mr. Smith declared Rhodesia independent from Britain in 1965 and continued to serve as prime minister until 1979, when Bishop Abel Muzorewa replaced him in the initial stage of the transition to black majority rule.

The government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, which came to power in 1980, immediately set out to correct the imbalance in the schools.

Education was to be free through primary school and heavily subsidized for secondary-school students. From 1980 to 1984, enrollment in elementary schools climbed from about 800,000 to more than 2 million, and the number of secondary students increased from 66,000 to more than 420,000.

In a move to allow as many blacks as possible to enter higher education, the primary-school examination normally taken at the end of seven years' schooling was dropped and children were promoted automatically to secondary



Zimbabwean children in uniforms on their way to school.

school. By some accounts, enrollment at Zimbabwe's only university has tripled since independence.

But although spending for education increased as much as five times and in 1984 represented 16 percent of the national budget, the system sagged under the weight of overcrowded classrooms, shortages of books and supplies, and poorly trained teachers.

Only 18 percent of the class of 1984, the first class to go through four years of secondary school after independence, received passing marks. At the same time, 800,000 graduates entered a labor market that had created only 7,000 new jobs.

Apparently aware of this troubling situation, the government last year dropped the automatic promotion to secondary school.

"Now you have literate people

who are able to read want ads, which unfortunately are not abundant," an education specialist said.

Because of the inadequacies of public schools, private schools have huge waiting lists, and some parents reportedly have begun putting their children's names on the list when they are born.

Some corporations have given money to private schools to ensure that the children of their employees gain admission.

The government faces these problems as it tries to transform the education system into a major tool in building a one-party socialist nation. In its drive to produce young socialists who can change the society, the country's leaders have called for an end to the long-used European model of education, which is viewed as promoting capitalism and failing to address the basic needs of the people.

Rebels Free Hostages Captured In Angola

The Associated Press

LISBON—Rebels have freed more than 170 foreign hostages kidnapped in a raid in Angola more than a week ago, a Portuguese government official said Monday.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the captives were in Zaire, which borders Angola to the north, and in the care of the Red Cross. They were expected to be repatriated by Sunday.

The spokesman said the Red Cross had informed him that the hostages—about 90 Portuguese, 80 Filipinos, 4 Britons, 2 West Germans, a Canadian and a Romanian—were in good condition.

The hostages were seized March 1, when guerrillas of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, stormed the northeastern town of Andara, near Angola's border with Zaire.

A high-ranking official of UNITA, which is fighting Angola's Marxist government, said the rebels had sought the cooperation of the International Committee of the Red Cross in releasing the captives in Zaire to save them a 800-mile (1,300-kilometer) journey over difficult terrain to guerrilla strongholds in southeastern Angola.

Portugal's ambassador to Zaire, Alvaro Guerra, said the Red Cross was arranging the transport of the hostages from Angola's border to Kinshasa, Zaire's capital, according to the Foreign Ministry spokesman. They were expected to arrive on Friday.

The rebels initially said they would march the hostages to their bush headquarters at Jamba, near the border with South-West Africa, also known as Namibia and which is controlled by South Africa.

The kidnappings took place less than a month after the United States approved \$15 million in aid for the UNITA rebels.

India Is Becoming a Stop On Heroin Transit Route

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI—After years of relative immunity to the trade in hard drugs, India has become a major transit point for narcotics shipments to the United States and Europe, according to U.S. and Indian officials.

Heroin addiction has also begun spreading in India itself, particularly among young people in the emerging urban middle class. There are now believed to be 100,000 heroin addicts in India, with the number growing by 15,000 a year.

In interviews, investigators said heroin produced in Pakistan and Afghanistan that used to be sent directly to the West was being smuggled into India and sent out on planes and boats leaving Indian ports and cities.

The traffic in heroin and hashish is said to have sharply increased in the last 18 months.

"About 80 percent of the heroin that hits London now comes from India, but most of it is produced in Afghanistan and Pakistan," said John H. King, in charge of drug enforcement at the U.S. Embassy here.

Indian authorities have increased their enforcement efforts. They have seized more than 2,000 pounds (900 kilograms) of heroin this year, more than the entire amount seized in 1985 and several times that seized in the United States in a year.

A police raid in January on a farmhouse north of Bombay, which yielded more than 1,200 pounds of heroin, is believed to be the largest such seizure known anywhere. An Indian investigator said it was worth \$30 million on the international market.

U.S. and Indian officials have recently increased their cooperation over drugs. This week, the U.S. attorney general, Edwin Meese 3d, is to visit India.

Investigators say the rise in heroin addiction among Indians has

been caused by dealers turning to local markets for the cash to pay for their underground operations.

Indian foreign-exchange laws are strict, and it would be extremely difficult to bring in cash earned from heroin sales overseas to pay people here, investigators said.

"This menace is entering our schools and colleges, our society," a senior law-enforcement official said. He said a half-ounce (15-gram) pack of heroin could be easily purchased at Delhi University for about \$2.

Hospitals in Bombay and New Delhi say that their detoxification and rehabilitation efforts have greatly increased, but that they are still not meeting local needs.

A senior government official said Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had become "personally involved" in the accelerated enforcement drive, which includes stiffer penalties enacted by parliament last year and plans for a new national narcotics bureau.

Mr. Gandhi and his chief aides were expected to meet with Mr. Meese and his delegation on drug trafficking, terrorism and other topics. The U.S. delegation also plans stops in Pakistan, Thailand and Burma.

U.S. and Indian officials said that India needed to increase its enforcement and narcotics rehabilitation efforts further and that it could use better equipment, like radio cars and testing devices.

India is also said to need advice to cope with increasingly sophisticated smuggling operations.

Some Indian officials have complained that the United States has helped Pakistan, but not India, with its drug enforcement programs. Mr. Meese is expected to discuss possible U.S. assistance, officials said.

Mr. King said Indian-American cooperation had been excellent, but an Indian official said it was "very rudimentary" at this stage.

West German and British narcotics authorities are also eager to step up cooperative efforts with the Indian government, but an Indian official said India had replied by asking them to do more to combat terrorist activities by Sikhs.

Officials said they believed heroin smuggling had become a source of revenue for Sikh extremists and others. Sikh separatists are thought to have been involved in arms smuggling from Pakistan.

Indian and U.S. authorities said the heroin was produced in Pakistan and Afghanistan and smuggled through the 1,400-mile (2,250-kilometer) border with India.

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Insurgents Still Skeptical of Aquino

(Continued from Page 1)

best educated of the Philippine elite appear to be almost unaware of all this. They argue that the Communists are isolated bandits led by a small number of ideologues incapable of centralized coordination.

The evidence in Central Luzon is to the contrary, and while Mrs. Aquino's victory over Mr. Marcos may attract some sympathizers away from the Communists, some

analysts predict that there are not likely to be quick and easy defections.

People in this region have been rebelling against the central authorities for decades. The first tenant-landlord battles erupted in the 1920s. Peasant unrest in the 1930s developed into the Huk rebellion of the 1940s and early 1950s.

Luis Taruc, a Huk leader who is now a member of parliament, was born in San Luis, a town 50 miles

(80 kilometers) north of Manila.

High-yield rice produces two crops a year. Some of the farmers' houses are of concrete blocks instead of thatch, and while a few water buffaloes are still used, many of the farmers use hand-held tractors.

But the farmers complain that prices for land rent, fertilizer, electricity, irrigation and food are too high, and they say the same of bank interest rates.

Manila Wins U.S. Ruling on Marcos Papers

United Press International

NEW YORK—A federal judge cleared the way Monday for the U.S. Justice Department to turn over to the new Philippine government and to Congress documents detailing the wealth of the former Philippine president, Ferdinand E. Marcos.

In denying a request for a restraining order, Judge Dominick DiCarlo of the Court of International Trade said that barring the release of the documents could hurt U.S. foreign relations.

The documents were seized by U.S. Customs officials when Mr. Marcos, his family and friends fled the Philippines to Hawaii last month.

The new government of President Corason C. Aquino had asked for the information as part of its effort to recover what it claimed were millions of dollars removed from the Philippines by Mr. Marcos.

A committee of the U.S. Congress also sought the papers for its investigation of whether Mr. Marcos misused economic aid to his country.

Lawyers representing Mr. Marcos's son-in-law, Gregorio Araneta, and former a Marcos military aide, Ramon Azurin, had asked Judge DiCarlo to stop the release of the 1,500 documents.

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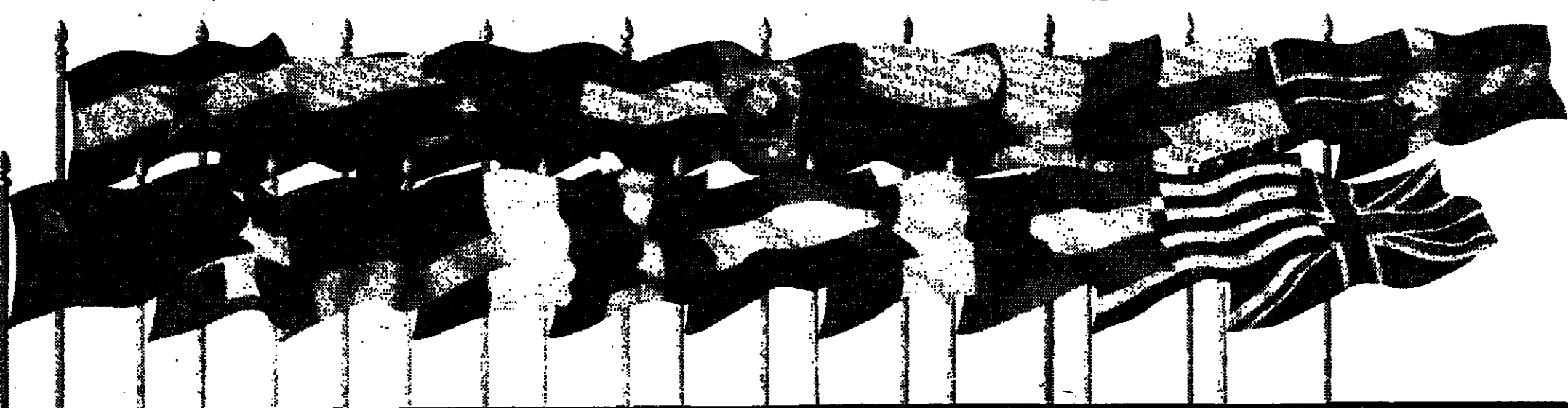
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ARTS / LEISURE

Setback for New-Wave Design:
Shabby Shows, Bad Clothes

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — London fashion is swinging again, but not always in the right direction.

London Fashion Week ended Sunday night with Princess Anne attending a charity gala featuring a retrospective of British fashion. But the new-wave British Designers Shows this season — about 40

LONDON FASHIONS

of them under two tents — were a disappointment. Despite financial backing by Harrods and the makers of Swatch watches, the shows were disorganized to the point of chaos. Buyers and journalists soon deserted them for the professional fashion fair at the Olympia exhibition hall.

The latter, with 300 exhibitors, including the highly polished London Designer Collections, was where the action was. The 22 members of the London Designer Collections alone accounted for £25 million worth of business last season. Buyers also spent time at showings by old-timer Jean Muir and newcomer Rifat Ozbek on their own premises.

The problem with the younger set was not only shabby delivery. The clothes were hardly worth the detour. A few seasons ago, last-minute improvisation did not blur fresh inspiration and whimsical presentation. It was all good fun, street fashions picked out of the dustbins of London and delivered with Dickensian flavor.

This time the magic did not work. Many of the clothes were badly made. John Galiano showed styles for teen-age brides, and Boudin's bizarre décolletage was

promptly dubbed "bottoms up." The net result was clothes one would not be seen dead in.

With every photographer in town madly shooting on the King's Road, it was soon clear that London's raw fashion could be better seen off the runways than on.

Some of the younger designers have cleaned up their acts. Katharine Hammett, who once symbolized the revolt of British youth with T-shirts inscribed with political slogans, went positively preppy — showing, if anything, that there can be life after punk.

Besides shredded jeans — which, again, looked better on the King's Road — Hammett had neatly shaped, classic suits, and even white gloves. The reason seems to be that she has been rescued by the establishment. A Danish entrepreneur who has opened several boutiques for foreign designers is backing four new Hammett stores.

Other exceptions to the general awfulness in the young designers group included Betty Jackson, Janice Wainwright, Wendy Dagworthy and Joseph Eneidji, who were part of the group although they have been established for some time. They delivered serious collections that made sense both on and off the runway.

Wainwright's bright panne velvet suits were still best sellers, though she has been doing them for a number of years. Jackson's prints with Op-Art patterns in jewel tones were a strong part of her collection, as were flared coats over tunics.

Younger talent from Design Studio and Artwork was fresh and promising. Artwork's Aztec-inspired sweaters were some of the best in London, where buyers come primarily for knits and evening wear.

Basically, for London in general

the fashion story was similar to Milan's, but told with a more baroque sensibility. The body, again thanks to the influence of the Paris designer Azzedine Alaïa, was the biggest trend, bringing back real girls with more curves than angles.

Even if the fit was not as tight as in Paris, everything — including sweats, of which there were a lot — was cut close to the figure. The long, lean jersey dress was on the forefront, as was the big coat. Some nautical-vest jersey dresses fastened down the front with double rows of gold buttons. Others, draped diagonally across the bust, were more sensual and sophisticated. Long, loose black shapes were clearly Dickensian.

Coats covered a lot of ground, from the mink to the military. The long, slightly flared and fitted redingote, as well as the tie-belted coat, were more feminine. Colors were dark, with black and muddy shades such as charcoal and ocher. Vibrant flashes included purple and flaming combinations of black and red.

Hats, gloves and wigs were important to the look, as was makeup, which included purple lipstick. Witty costume jewelry from Butler & Wilson featured big rhinestone snakes and alligators. There was more than a whiff of the 1940s in platform shoes and turbans worn with tight, curvy dresses.

At the end of the day, American buyers expressed a need for clean, British establishment clothes in excellent British fabrics. The Irish designer Paul Costelloe, for one, was showing the way with quietly elegant clothes made of Scottish tweeds from the Heather Mills once used by Chanel.

Buyers from Marshall Field, in Chicago, who are planning a major British promotion, said they were not interested in the flash-in-the-pant avant-garde but wanted to keep to the best of the British market. Dawn Mello, president of Bergdorf-Goodman, is planning to open a Hackett boutique. Hackett started as a store selling British classics and became so successful that it is now making its own updated, and younger versions.

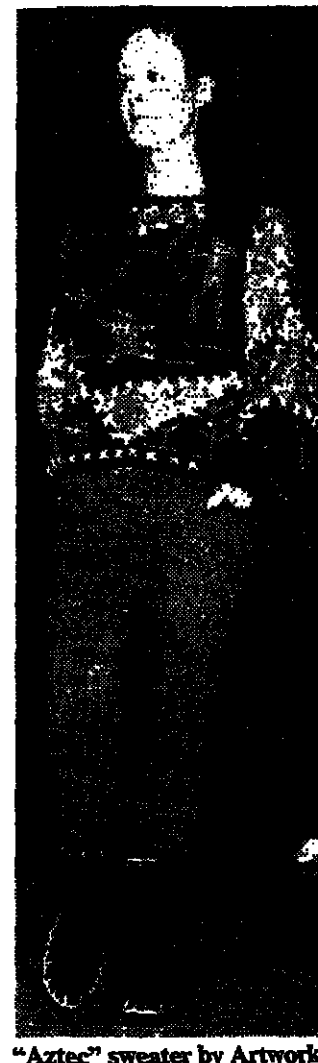
One of the most significant developments is the revival of the house of Sir Norman Hartnell, said to be the only fashion designer ever to be knighted, he made Queen Elizabeth II's wedding and coronation dresses. After his death in 1979, the house went to sleep until it was bought last August by a group of financiers. They turned over the designing to a sophisticated trio — Sheridan Barnett for daytime clothes and Alan McRae and Victor Edelstein for evening.

Chinese Dictionary Finished

The Associated Press
BEIJING — An eight-volume Chinese dictionary has been completed after 10 years of work, the Xinhua news agency reports.

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Denisov's Vian Opera Premiered in Paris

By David Stevens

PARIS — The promise of a new French opera of substance brought out the music department of *Tout Paris* in force to the Opéra Comique on Saturday — not least because it was the work of a Soviet composer. "L'Ecluse des Jours," was composed by Edison Denisov to a libretto based on Boris Vian's short novel, and both work and composer got a genuinely warm reception opening night.

It is not being willfully paradoxical to call this a French opera. Vian was an immensely prolific writer (under his own name and at least one other) in the decade after World War II, an enthusiastic jazz trumpeter, and a ubiquitous figure in the night life of Saint-Germain-des-Près until his frenetic lifestyle and chronic pulmonary-cardiac ailments caught up with him in 1959, at the age of 39. By then, he had become interested in opera and had written the texts for three, among them Darius Milhaud's one-act "Fiesta."

Denisov, born in Tomsk in 1929, is hardly a representative Soviet composer. After abandoning mathematics for music in the 1950s, he studied at the Moscow Conservatory (where he is now a professor) but also managed to familiarize himself with the music of Stravinsky, Bartók, Schoenberg and other composers as good as banned in the Soviet Union at the time. In the

West he is known for using relatively advanced Western methods — serialism, microintervals, aleatoric procedures and the like — and his music has often been heard first in the West. Seen from a distance, he seems to have managed the considerable feat of simultaneously maintaining a personal and adventurous style and a place in the Soviet musical establishment.

Vian's 1947 novel is a touching tale of almost adolescently innocent love — Colin and Chloé fall in love and marry, she falls mysteriously ill and dies. But it is set in a world of aggressive hostility, albeit in a Paris where all the streets seem to be suitably named for jazz greases, and Vian's language abounds in wildly unpredictable wordplay and deadpan surrealistic metaphors.

Denisov, who learned French to read scientific works and discovered the literature as well, made his libretto mainly with verbatim excerpts from the book, plus other poetic or liturgical texts. The result — completed in 1981 without any guarantee of a production — is a three-act opera of more or less traditional format, with 14 scenes linked by intermezzi, and in which singers are called upon to sing.

Most of Vian's humor and wordplay is inevitably lost, but it seems that Denisov was interested in other things. Besides the love story, with its affinities to "La Dame aux Camélias" and "Felléas et Méliande," Denisov sees it as being



Dietschy and Dran in "L'Ecluse des Jours."

about "life, love, death, religion and the conflict of the individual with society." Above all, he is concerned with "color" and "light," concerns that come out visually in attempts to reproduce Vian's vivid descriptions of the quality of light, and usually in the composer's efforts to bathe the scenes in appropriate sound-color.

The harder task fell to Jean-Claude Fall, the stage director, and Gérard Didier, the set designer. The pink cloud that envelops the young lovers is just visible, but Colin's curious bedroom that shrinks as Chloé becomes sicker is hardly suggested, and the "piano-cello" (Colin's zany cocktail-producing keyboard instrument) falls flat in practice. Opening up the whole stage to the back wall for the entire third act seemed more like a dramatic solution than a dramatic one.

Denisov employs a traditional orchestra with substantial reinforcements — a large percussion group, piano, celesta, harpsichord, two guitars and an occasional onstage jazz band — that pushed the brass out of the pit and into four proscenium boxes. With these forces he rolled out carpets of background sound, punctuated or embellished with brief outbursts from brass, woodwinds and percussion.

The predominantly bright sounds of the early scenes darken to a veritable Nibelheim of bassoons, tuba and low strings growing with menace in the arms factory where Colin is hired.

There are some musical quotations. Duke Ellington, omnipresent in the book, is cited briefly both in musical disguise and openly (along with jazzy elements of the Denisov's own manufacture), and "Fiesta" is briefly alluded to as Colin reads that love story to Chloé.

All of this is manipulated with eclectic dexterity, but at least on first hearing the musical interest seemed thinly spread, both in great patches of wallpaper sound and in vocal lines that deploy voices nicely but go nowhere in particular. John Burdick, the Paris Opéra's excellent house conductor, held his farthing forces heroically under control in unfamiliar territory.

Colin is the most fully drawn character and vocally the most demanding, an assignment handsomely filled by the tenor Thierry Dran. Chloé, appealingly sung by Véronique Dietschy, is a much paler figure in comparison. Eva Saurava and Michel Quillevère as Alice and Chick, Fernand Dumont as Nicolas, and Bruce Brewer as the police chief and an offstage liturgical singer, stood out in a solid cast.

Swizzle Sticks: From Giraffes to Glow

By Ron Alexander

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The venerable swizzle stick, exact date of birth unknown, is again stirring things up on the social scene.

In the 1920s Cartier introduced personalized silver-plated swizzle sticks, the purpose of which was to eliminate the bubbles in champagne. The stick was apparently an item of status to the society swells of the day. Noël Coward, Gertrude Lawrence and George Gershwin were among those who toted silver-plated sticks around town. (Cartier sells them still at \$50 — \$85 if topped with a black onyx ball — and \$8 for the de-rigueur monogram.)

The status swizzlers that are making waves in the drinks of the moment are rather less elegant than Cartier's, composed as they are of carnival-colored paper, transparent plastic or flexible tubes that glow in the dark. If the silver-plated originals are the "Rhapsody in Blue" of swizzle sticks, the current crop is right out of a rock video.

"Dining out in New York has replaced going to the theater as an event," said Donald F. Smith, an entrepreneur and man about town. "The drinks are now the overture to the show itself, which is dinner, so it isn't surprising that swizzle sticks took on an air of hoopla and theatricality."

Also playing an important part is the year-round cruise, especially among younger diners, for frozen slushy drinks such as margaritas, daiquiris, pina colodas and dozens of other tropical concoctions once considered strictly warm-weather fare. These trendy drinks, which turn up in more shades than you can wave a swizzle stick at, have brought a resurgence of colorful and inedible garnishments.

Since swizzle sticks are never used with wine (it's now all right for champagne to keep its bubbles), they are not found accompanying a chic nouvelle cuisine dinner, but the more unusually attired customers

who line up at places with names like Bandito, Hawaii 5-0, Rick's Lounge and Sugar Reef seem to take almost as much delight in what dresses up their drinks as in the drinks themselves. At Bandito, a Mexican restaurant in the East Village, and at its offshoot, Bandito Ditto in the West Village, patrons eagerly wait to see whether the bartender has topped the margarita with a mermaid, a camel, a monkey or a koala bear in green, red, blue, smoke gray or amethyst. (Amethyst camels are the most sought after, according to Ed Frantz, a graphic artist and swizzle-stick aficionado.)

At Sugar Reef, a popular East Village restaurant serving Caribbean food, the atmosphere is festive and funky, the bar is atop 21 hand-painted steel drums, and the house drink (as well as the most requested) is the \$6 Surf Sider. It consists of pineapple juice, light rum and blue curacao topped with paper beach balls on a stick, and it comes in a ceramic glass with a bas-relief figure of a bikini-clad woman. Customers may keep the glass. They may also elect to pay only \$4 and not keep the glass, and their drink is served without the beach balls.

That is an almost unheard-of request, however, according to Zeet Peabody, manager of Sugar Reef, where the Rumba Punch is served with a paper-fan swizzle stick and the Mango Cooler gets a Japanese

lantern. "There's a certain tackiness — in all the good connotations of the word — to these decorations," said Peabody, who compares the restaurant to "the kind of makeshift Caribbean bar you remember with pleasure."

But even elegant restaurants are not always exempt from swizzle-stick mania. The Quilted Giraffe serves its mixed drinks with a clear orange stirrer in the shape of — what else? — a giraffe.

The granddaddy of restaurant bars serving drinks with exotic decorations is probably Trader Vic's. An extremely popular gathering place for the college crowd during holiday breaks, Trader Vic's serves luau-type drinks in pool-sized glasses embellished with flowers, leaves, swizzle sticks topped with nude dolls and, with a \$7.50 rum-and-liqueur drink called the Potted Parrot, an exotically feathered ceramic tropical bird.

The newest swizzle sticks, known as Swizzle-Lites, give off a green, purple-blue, pink, red or orange neonlike glow when the tube is bent. But exotic-drink enthusiasts and swizzle-stick collectors such as Lorraine Hollander content themselves with their bowlfuls of plastic mermaids and paper beach balls. As Hollander, a hairstylist, put it: "They're always there to remind you of good times."

South Africa Book Dropped

Reuters

LONDON — Harrods said Monday that it was discontinuing sales of a book that is highly critical of apartheid. The department store made the decision after several copies were vandalized.

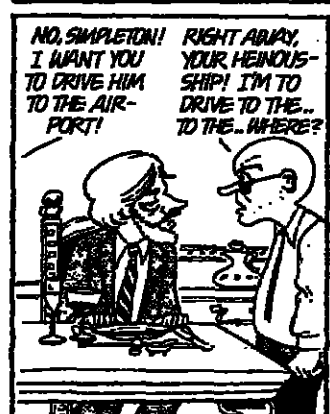
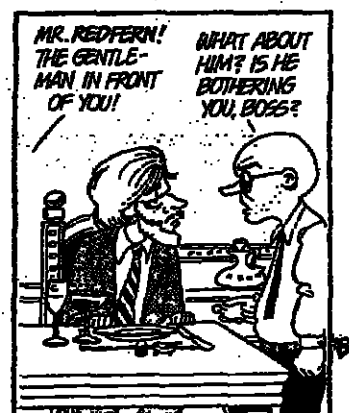
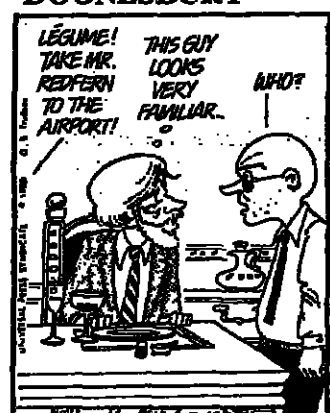
"Move Your Shadow: South Africa Black and White" by Joseph Lelyveld, has been widely praised by reviewers. A Harrods spokeswoman said the store's decision did

not amount to censorship of the volume but was made "purely because it is being destroyed."

The publisher, Michael Joseph, said Harrods returned four damaged copies. Lelyveld, who covered South Africa for The New York Times and now heads the newspaper's London bureau, noted that his book was to be published soon in South Africa.

"If it can appear in South African bookshops, I would think that Harrods could sell it," he said.

DOONESBURY



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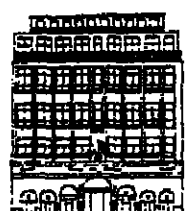
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Curre

Index	1	2	D.M.
100	1.00	1.00	1.00
200	1.00	1.00	1.00
300	1.00	1.00	1.00
400	1.00	1.00	1.00
500	1.00	1.00	1.00
600	1.00	1.00	1.00
700	1.00	1.00	1.00
800	1.00	1.00	1.00
900	1.00	1.00	1.00
1000	1.00	1.00	1.00

Profit-Taking Drives Dow Down

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell in active trading Monday as investors cashed in on last week's record-breaking advance.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 15.92, to 1,776.82, and declining issues out-paced advances 1,242-517 among the 2,098 issues traded. Last week the blue-chip average climbed 92.91 points.

Big Board volume fell to 137.5 million shares from 181.9 million Friday.

Analysts said profit-taking was to be expected after an advance of last week's magnitude. "There's been quite a run on the upside and a little profit-taking here should not be surprising," said J. Warren Hall, senior vice-president of funds management at National City Bank in Cleveland.

The stock market made its largest weekly advance last week in the busiest trading on record.

A weaker bond market also helped put a crimp in the market's performance. The bond market retreated on reports that OPEC members meeting in Geneva might agree on a pro-dramatic advance of oil prices. Oil prices advanced at between \$15 and \$20 a barrel. Some observers were skeptical of this report.

Detroit Edison was the most active NYSE-listed issue, down ¼ to 18½.

IBM followed, adding ¼ to 150½. It began shipping a new mainframe computer Monday.

AT&T was third, losing ¾ to 23. Among other interest-rate sensitive telecommunications issues, Bell South fell 1 to 52¼, Nynex lost

¾ to 117¼ and Bell Atlantic dropped 1¼ to 125¼.

Digital Equipment dropped 2¼ to 166¾; it declared a 2-for-1 stock split. Motorola climbed 1 to 45¼.

Most of the oil sector improved on reports that OPEC might be able to stabilize prices. Chevron rose ½ to 37¾, Atlantic Richfield added 1 to 53, Texaco rose ½ to 29¾ and Phillips Petroleum rose ¼ to 104.

Coca-Cola announced a 25-percent cut in its 1986 capital spending plans, after Exxon and Chevron made similar announcements last week. Occidental added ½ to 25¼.

Exxon added ¾ to 55¼. Its chairman predicted a resurgence of OPEC's power if petroleum exploration ceases as a result of falling oil prices.

Some transportation issues were hurt by the reports that oil prices might not fall further. Eastern Airlines fell 1¼ to 39¼ and AMR Corp., parent of American Airlines, lost ¼ to 49¼. Federal Express dropped 2¼ to 69¼ while Burlington Northern fell 3 to 79¼.

Among other blue chips, Eastman Kodak jumped 1½ to 59¼ amid rumors that a group of investors, including the arbitrageur Ivan Boesky, was taking a position in the company to force it to restructure.

U.S. Steel rose ¾ to 23¼. General Motors climbed 1¼ to 81¼, Merck fell 2¼ to 159¼. Procter & Gamble sold ¼ to 75¼. Sears eased ¼ to 47¼ and International Paper fell 3¼ to 61¼.

After rising 15½ points last week, Philip Morris fell 2 to 117. R.J. Reynolds dropped 1 to 41¼ after rising 5½ last week.

(Continued on Page 13)

(Continued on Page 13)

March, 1986

New Issue This announcement appears as a matter of record only. March 1986

12 Month High Low	Start	Div.	Yld.	PE	5k. 100s High Low	Close Quot. Ch'ge
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[illegible]

NEW HIGHS 1

[illegible]

Via The Associated Press

[illegible]

1000 1000 1000 1000

[illegible]

Jan	2,699	2,668	2,720	2,688	2,800	2,711	2,680
Feb	2,699	2,668	2,720	2,688	2,800	2,711	2,680
Mar	2,699	2,668	2,720	2,688	2,800	2,711	2,680
Apr	2,699	2,668	2,720	2,688	2,800	2,711	2,680
May	2,699	2,668	2,720	2,688	2,800	2,711	2,680
Jun	2,699	2,668	2,720	2,688	2,800	2,711	2,680
Jul	2,699	2,668	2,720	2,688	2,800	2,711	2,680
Aug	2,699	2,668	2,720	2,688	2,800	2,711	2,680
Sep	2,699	2,668	2,720	2,688	2,800	2,711	2,680
Oct	2,699	2,668	2,720	2,688	2,800	2,711	2,680
Nov	2,699	2,668	2,720	2,688	2,800	2,711	2,680
Dec	2,699	2,668	2,720	2,688	2,800	2,711	2,680
Volume	227	275	375	375	375	375	375

GASOLIN
Source: American Petroleum Institute

Jan	197.00	194.00	191.00	192.00	194.00	192.00	191.00
Feb	197.00	194.00	191.00	192.00	194.00	192.00	191.00
Mar	197.00	194.00	191.00	192.00	194.00	192.00	191.00
Apr	197.00	194.00	191.00	192.00	194.00	192.00	191.00
May	197.00	194.00	191.00	192.00	194.00	192.00	191.00
Jun	197.00	194.00	191.00	192.00	194.00	192.00	191.00
Jul	197.00	194.00	191.00	192.00	194.00	192.00	191.00
Aug	197.00	194.00	191.00	192.00	194.00	192.00	191.00
Sep	197.00	194.00	191.00	192.00	194.00	192.00	191.00
Oct	197.00	194.00	191.00	192.00	194.00	192.00	191.00
Nov	197.00	194.00	191.00	192.00	194.00	192.00	191.00
Dec	197.00	194.00	191.00	192.00	194.00	192.00	191.00
Volume	1,099	lets	100	lets	100	lets	100

CRUDE OIL (BRENT)
Source: American Petroleum Institute

Jan	N.T.	N.T.	12.00	34.00	12.00	12.00
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	12.00	34.00	12.00	12.00
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	12.00	34.00	12.00	12.00
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	12.00	34.00	12.00	12.00
May	N.T.	N.T.	12.00	34.00	12.00	12.00
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	12.00	34.00	12.00	12.00
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	12.00	34.00	12.00	12.00
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	12.00	34.00	12.00	12.00
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	12.00	34.00	12.00	12.00
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	12.00	34.00	12.00	12.00
Nov	N.T.	N				

Volume: 1,099 lots of 100 tons

U.S. dollars per barrel

Jan	N.T.	N.T.	12.00	34.00	12.00	12.00
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	12.00	34.00	12.00	12.00
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	12.00	34.00	12.00	12.00
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	12.00	34.00	12.00	12.00
May	N.T.	N.T.	12.00	34.00	12.00	12.00
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	12.00	34.00	12.00	12.00
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	12.00	34.00	12.00	12.00
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	12.00	34.00	12.00	12.00
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	12.00	34.00	12.00	12.00
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	12.00	34.00	12.00	12.00
Nov	N.T.	N				

Volume: 9 lots of 1,000 barrels

Source: American Petroleum Exchange (spot, crude oil)

CONTINUOUS

STIMULUS

CONCLUSIONS

3

March 17

	Mar.	Year Ago
on	2.25	1.65
nd	3.64	2.48
ed	473.89	673.88
ay	513.88	513.89
ay	76.97	76.97
Prin.	18.19	17.21
	78.71	64.92
	42.55	54.73
	0.35	0.45
	109.11	178
	5.77	3.67

New York

Treasuries

March 17


Account	Bid	Yield	Prin.	Int.
104 1/2	6.54	6.74	6.75	6.75
105	6.58	6.71	6.85	6.85
106	6.57	7.04	7.02	7.02

Account	Yield	Yield
114 1/2	7.57	7.55

10

Aug	For the first time	\$340.00	5
Sep	Specialized to be	\$270.00	5
Nov	Specialized to be	\$270.00	5

50.00	520.00	540.00	SOURCE: MARR
60.00	510.00	530.00	
60.00	510.00	530.00	

50.00	512.00	132.00	
50.00	New	—	

W. Gertman

Index Options

Stock	High	Low	Call Last	Put Last	High	Low	Call Last	Put Last
SPY	60 1/2	59 1/2	---	---	---	---	---	---
IBM	188 1/2	187 1/2	---	---	---	---	---	---
MSFT	75 1/2	75	---	---	---	---	---	---
GOOG	283 1/2	282 1/2	---	---	---	---	---	---
AMZN	196 1/2	195 1/2	---	---	---	---	---	---
FB	202 1/2	201 1/2	---	---	---	---	---	---
WMT	158 1/2	157 1/2	---	---	---	---	---	---
DIS	116 1/2	115 1/2	---	---	---	---	---	---
PG	131 1/2	130 1/2	---	---	---	---	---	---
KO	57 1/2	57	---	---	---	---	---	---
PEP	57 1/2	56 1/2	---	---	---	---	---	---
CVX	74 1/2	73 1/2	---	---	---	---	---	---
XOM	47 1/2	46 1/2	---	---	---	---	---	---

All stock prices are in dollars.
 Total stock volume: 64,294
 Total call volume: 18,351
 Total put volume: 18,275
 Index:
 S&P 250: 14.22
 Dow Jones: 11,111

Close

MOODY'S:	
Reuters:	1,267.10 1,314.50
D.J. Futures:	113.93 114.40
Com. Research Bureau:	N.A. 213.00
Moody's: base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.	
p - preliminary; f - final	
Reuters: base 100 : Dec. 18, 1931.	
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.	

Market Guide	
CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
AME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IAHA:	International American Market
	of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSE:	New York Cereal, Sugar Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYMEX:	New York Mercantile
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade

Chicago Board of Trade
Chicago Mercantile Exchange
International Monetary Market

NYSCC: New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE: New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX: Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME: New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT: Kansas City Board of Trade

Agence France-Presse

funds in U.S. dollars, to which the Hong Kong currency is pegged, to other markets.

Long-term Budget

Readers

Occidental Cuts Ex

United Press International The capital spending budget on world

Paris ... **Asian** ... **Cash Price**

72.00	784.00
15.00	797.00

Previous		Discount		March	
Bid	Ask	Offer	Bid	Yield	
1.50	162.00				
4.50	167.00				
1.50	163.00	3-month bill	6.55	6.54	6.74
4.50	167.50	6-month bill	6.59	6.58	6.91
5.50	157.50	1-year bill	6.58	6.57	7.04
5.50	152.50				
		Bid	Offer	Yield	
		28-yr. bond	114 15/32	114 17/32	7.97

DM Futures

Strike Price	Cuts-to-Settle			March Put-to-Settle		
	Jan	Feb	Dec	Jan	Feb	Dec
43	2.50	2.89	—	0.80	0.76	—
44	1.99	2.26	—	0.94	0.71	—
45	1.98	1.70	2.15	1.42	1.71	—
46	0.74	1.24	1.80	2.05	2.31	—

0.06 987.00
0.06 1002.00

4.00	247.00
5.00	255.50
5.00	264.00
5.00	272.50
5.00	281.00
5.00	289.50
5.00	298.00
5.00	306.50
5.00	315.00
5.00	323.50
5.00	332.00
5.00	340.50
5.00	349.00
5.00	357.50
5.00	366.00
5.00	374.50
5.00	383.00
5.00	391.50
5.00	400.00

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

BHP Says It Controls 18.8% of Bell Resources

PERTH, Australia — Broken Hill Pty., Australia's biggest company, said Monday that it holds an 18.8 percent stake in Bell Resources Ltd., which had earlier made a partial takeover bid for BHP.

BHP said in a notice to the Perth Stock Exchange that it holds a relevant interest in 23.82 million of the 126 million fully paid issued shares in Bell, one of the cornerstone holdings of Robert Holmes & Court, the Australian financier and investor.

Analysis said the notice confirmed market rumors that the Melbourne stockbroker, J.B. Were, was buying on behalf of BHP when it announced it was in the market for Bell last week.

The analysts said BHP would vote the shares against Bell at an extraordinary general meeting to be held in Perth Tuesday to approve a share issue as part of the partial bid.

Bell is seeking shareholder approval to issue up to 120 million shares at not less than \$4.40 dollars (\$3.50) each.

The analysts said that BHP owns or holds proxies for nearly 40 percent of the shares entitled to vote at the meeting, and thus could block the issue. Bell's parent, Bell Group Ltd., which holds about 50 percent of its issued capital, cannot vote its holding.

The issue was designed not only to raise an immediate \$224 million (\$228 million) to partly fund the bid, but also to maintain Bell Group's stake in Bell Resources, the analysts noted.

Bell is offering shareholders the alternative of 7.70 dollars cash for each BHP share or one share plus 2.50 dollars cash, or a mix of both at acceptor's choice, for 50 percent of each BHP shareholding.

Bell hopes to gain a minimum of 20 percent of BHP's 1.25 billion issued shares, in addition to its current stake of nearly 19 percent, or a maximum additional stake of about 34 percent.

BHP's notice said it held only 5.66 million Bell shares purchased on the market.

Another 7.38 million Bell shares were purchased on condition that the vendors give proxies to vote against the Bell resolution and another 5.52 million on the same condition but with the vendors being permitted to buy back the shares at specified prices within six months, BHP said.

COMPANY NOTES

Associated Newspapers Holdings PLC plans a 1-for-10 rights issue of 12.1 million new ordinary shares at 250 pence per share to raise £29.6 million (\$43.5 million), its board said.

Bayerische Hypothek und Wechsel-Bank AG said it was making a 1-for-10 rights issue to raise nominal capital by 62 million Deutsche marks (\$27.4 million), 68 million (\$27.4 million) of which will be offered for full 1986 dividend, will be offered at 330 DM per nominal 50 DM.

Coles Myer Ltd. said its earnings per share for the half-year ended in January were 24.97 Australian cents (17.5 U.S. cents) and not 24.87 cents as erroneously reported last week.

Hanson Trust PLC said it had received assurances under its offer for Imperial Group PLC from the shareholders of 90.57 million Imperial shares or 10 percent of the total. Another 9 percent of Imperial shares are held by Hanson associates, Hanson said its offer for Imperial had been extended to March 24.

ITT Corp. said it had bought the 56 percent of Christiani Rørvang (1984) AS, a Danish data communications concern, that it did not already own.

Fiat Will Merge Truck Unit With Ford of Europe

TURIN — An agreement is imminent between Fiat SpA of Italy and Ford of Europe to merge their truck-making capacity, a Fiat spokeswoman said Monday.

She declined to say when the agreement, between Fiat's Iveco division and Ford's European trucks subsidiary, would be announced, and gave no further details.

But sources close to Fiat said the agreement was probably no more than a month away from completion. They said the two companies would control the business through a 48-percent stake each in a London-based holding company. The remaining 4 percent would be held by a British merchant bank.

A similar formula was considered last year when two companies discussed merging their European car operations. Talks were abandoned after they failed to agree on who would have ultimate control.

Iveco is the second-biggest commercial vehicles producer in Europe.

Union Agrees to Wage Cuts In Contract With LTV Steel

PITTSBURGH — A contract agreement between the United Steelworkers of America and LTV Steel Co. will increase the steelmaker's cash flow by an estimated \$140 million in the first year, its chief negotiator estimates.

"This is a large step in our program to return the company to full financial health," said the negotiator, A. Cole Tremaine, who is LTV's vice president of industrial relations. "It represents a very meaningful contribution on the part of the company's employees."

The agreement on a new 40-month contract was reached late Saturday, with presidents of local unions at 24 LTV plants in seven states voting approval 32 to 6.

The package was approved Sunday by the executive board of the United Steelworkers. To take effect, it must be ratified by about 30,000 LTV employees who will vote by mail. Ballots are to be counted April 2, four months before the current contract was to have expired.

The pact will cost employees an estimated \$3.15 an hour, which they will recoup through a combination of profit sharing and stock.

When taxes and administrative costs are included, the contract will shave about \$3.60 an hour from LTV's total labor expenses of \$25.19. Average hourly wages will be reduced to \$11.73 from \$12.87.

LTV Steel, a unit of LTV Corp. of Dallas, said it would set aside 10 percent of the first \$100 million in annual profits and 20 percent of profits above \$100 million for employees. The unit reported a \$227-million operating loss in 1985.

LTV common shares closed Monday on the New York Stock Exchange down 25 cents at \$9.375.

The agreement maintains pension programs for an estimated 62,000 retired workers and includes provisions for reducing the use of overtime and outside contractors as ways to bring laid-off steelworkers back to work. It also provides that 8,700 steelworkers at certain plants that have been idled or cut back qualify for special pension or separation benefits.

Lynn Williams, president of the United Steelworkers, said he expected the settlement would influence negotiations with five other companies whose contracts with the union expire July 31.

'Basket Trading': Little Risk, Big Profits

(Continued from Page 11)

dollars. They generally are executed by brokerage firms for banks, pension funds and investment managers.

Computers are required to instantly calculate, transmit and analyze the fluctuations of the S&P index and the S&P futures. The opportunities when the spread between the two prices becomes profitable and trigger the barrage of buy and sell orders.

One New York firm keeps basket trades ready on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange at all times, waiting for institutional clients who need to make quick investments.

The baskets usually come in \$5-million, \$10-million and \$25-million sizes. Larger baskets require the purchase of 325 to 500 stocks at a cost of \$25 million to \$50 million.

Once a buy program is completed, an identical sell program for that basket is put on standby, awaiting the right opportunity to be sold.

The selling can be completed in the day the stock-index futures expire, but sometimes the profits can be claimed sooner when a falling market causes index and futures prices to converge.

Contrary to the impact of buy-and-sell programs flared recently when the Dow Jones industrial average plummeted 34 points in one day on Jan. 8. That drop was attributed, in part, to the impact of massive selling by traders "winding up" their stock-index trading programs.

THE TOP FRENCH QUALITY FIRMS

COMITÉ COLBERT Givenchy: The Master Touch

Hubert de Givenchy, President



Impeccable tailoring, splashy silk prints that float over the body, the shimmering sweep of a grand gala gown, rigorously uncompromising yet fabulously flattering, the distinctive designs of Hubert de Givenchy present the ultimate definition of pure and perfect haute couture.

"A designer works to make a woman beautiful," says Givenchy. From his very first collection at the age of 24 in 1952 when on a shoestring budget he captivated the hearts of some of the world's most fashionable women with a refreshing and innovative assemblage of separates in white percale shirting to his latest glimmering evening dress dedicated to the India of the maharajahs, Givenchy has proclaimed the same message: classic quality over revolutionary fashion chic, good taste over head-line-grabbing gimmickry.

His simplicity is sumptuous, his comfort, elegant, his detailing, luxurious. "Classic has never had to mean boring," he says. His clothes are conceived for real women in real situations and nothing pleases him more than to think a dress could still be eminently wearable 25 years from now. "To change just because of change, that's not my idea at all," he says.

His message of rare refinement has been celebrated by an exclusive clientele of wealthy private women as well as some of the most glittering legends of the 20th century. Customers like the Duchess of Windsor and Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, who, as First Lady, dazzled even the austere President Charles de Gaulle in a gleaming

white sarin Givenchy gown at Versailles in 1961, heralded the way for Givenchy's haute ongoing love affair with Americans who buy 70 percent of his couture.

Film star Audrey Hepburn, whose beguiling nonchalance perfectly incarnates the Givenchy magic, became both the designer's close friend and constant muse and proved the ideal mannequin for his stunningly perfect little black dress in "Breakfast at Tiffany's."

The Givenchy message may be one of quiet elegance, but it has reverberated around the world. He has set his stamp on an empire that brought in over \$450 million in sales last year not including fragrance (a separate company). Givenchy boutiques and corners number 30 in Japan, 25 in the United States and 20 in Europe with ones planned for Mexico, Geneva, Houston, Los Angeles and Palm Beach plus 700 sales outlets worldwide. Exports account for 75 percent of couture and women and men's ready-to-wear sales, 90 percent of revenues from the strictly supervised 120 licenses which run from fashion accessories to luggage, spectacle frames to fountain pens, limited edition cars for the United States and Japan to a foray into the home with household linens, Limoges porcelain, furnishing fabrics and wallpaper.

As in an old-world fairy tale, Hubert de Givenchy is everything a prince charming of Parisian couture should be: tall, silver blond, aristocratic both in profile and demeanor with a 17th century manor house near Chartres. "Elegance is not only reflected in what we wear," he says. "It is a way of life."

*AN ASSOCIATION OF THE MOST PRESTIGIOUS NAMES OF THE FRENCH 'ART DE VIVRE', 2815 RUE DE LA BAUME, 75008 PARIS

AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE COMITÉ COLBERT

EUROPE'S MAJOR P.C. CONFERENCE 1986

HEAR HERE

Gian-Luca Braggiotti
Micro Age Europe.
Paul Ely
Convergent Technologies.
Mats Gabrielson
AB Datatronix & Victor.
David Hancock
Apple UK.
Jim Mirrieles
Ashton Tate.
Chuck Peddle
Tandon Computer Europe.
Eckhard Pfeiffer
Compaq Computer.
Brian Utley
IBM.

Plus speakers from:
Tandy, MBS, Apricot,
Bull Mical, SMT-Goupil
and Hewlett-Packard.

The Palace Hotel
Madrid, Spain on
16, 17, 18 April 1986.



For more information,
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INTECO Corporation,
60 The Strand, London
WC2N 5LR, UK.
Tel: (44) 1839 3623.
Or Jennifer Moran,
INTECO Corporation,
800 Pollard Road,
Suite B-203, Los Gatos,
CA 95030.
USA Tel: 408
866 2266.

INTECO

Rockwell International Corp. said it planned to repurchase \$500 million of its common stock. Rockwell said that at current prices, the program would reduce by about 8 percent the currently outstanding 149 million shares.

Thorn EMI PLC said it has arranged to sell and lease back most of its fleet of 13,000 vehicles. The statement said a revolving facility for £40 million (\$58.7 million) has been arranged by Kleinwort Benson Ltd.

Toshiba Corp. said it would be listed on the Zurich, Geneva and Basel stock exchanges from March 18.

Toyota Motor Corp. will raise the retail prices of its cars and trucks in the United States by an average of \$412 per vehicle, or 4.1 percent, a company spokesman said Monday in Tokyo.

Layoffs at Lone Star Steel

DALLAS — Lone Star Steel Co. said Monday that it was laying off more than half its 4,100 managerial, salaried and production employees because of deteriorating market conditions in the oil and gas industry. The company is a major supplier of oil-field piping and equipment.

Floating-Rate Notes

March 17

Dollars

Issuer/Note	Coupon	Next	Bid	Ask
Alcoa 7 1/2%	7 1/2%	10/1/86	100.00	100.00
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Pounds Sterling

March 17

Pounds Sterling

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THE 1986 Herald Tribune READER SURVEY

The International Herald Tribune currently sells more than 168,000 copies each day in 164 countries around the world. To serve this diverse international audience effectively, we need to know about its interests and characteristics. This information is important for our editors and our advertisers alike.

This is the week when, by means of this questionnaire, we take an annual snapshot of all our readers—including the full spectrum from new, even first-time readers, to regular established subscribers.

We need to know about you. And this questionnaire is the best way we have to find out. Accordingly, we would be most grateful if you would take a few minutes to complete this questionnaire, fold it using the instructions on the reverse side, and mail it back to the independent organization which conducts this survey, Research Services Ltd. in London. Your replies will be treated in complete confidence: we do not even ask for your name or address.

As a gesture of our appreciation we will make a charitable donation to the charity of your choice for each returned questionnaire.

This reader survey is extremely important to us. The results of the survey and the total contributed to each charity will be published here in June. With our warmest thanks.

Lee W. Huebner
Publisher

1. Where did you read this copy of the IHT? (Please check ☒ all that apply.)

At home ☐ 1
At work ☐ 2
Traveling locally ☐ 3
Traveling abroad ☐ 4
Elsewhere ☐ 5

2. How often do you usually read or look at the IHT?

First time reader ☐ 1
5-6 days a week ☐ 2
3-4 days a week ☐ 3
1-2 days a week ☐ 4
Less often than once a week ☐ 5
Mainly see when traveling ☐ 6

3. How many people, including yourself, usually read your copy of the IHT?

One ☐ 1
Two ☐ 2
Three ☐ 3
Four ☐ 4
Five or more ☐ 5
More than one, but don't know how many ☐ 6

Travel

4. Approximately how many business air trips have you taken in the past 12 months? (Count a round-trip as one.)

None ☐ 1
1-2 ☐ 2
3-5 ☐ 3
6-9 ☐ 4
10-20 ☐ 5
21+ ☐ 6

5. Which of the following destinations have you flown to on business in the past 12 months? (Please check all that apply.)

Benelux countries <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Other Europe <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Middle East <input type="checkbox"/> 1
France <input type="checkbox"/> 2	African countries <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Japan <input type="checkbox"/> 2
Germany <input type="checkbox"/> 3	USA East Coast <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Hong Kong <input type="checkbox"/> 3
Italy <input type="checkbox"/> 4	USA West Coast <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Singapore <input type="checkbox"/> 4
United Kingdom <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Other USA <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Other Asia <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Scandinavia/Finland <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Canada <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Australia/New Zealand <input type="checkbox"/> 6
Spain/Portugal <input type="checkbox"/> 7	Latin America/Caribbean <input type="checkbox"/> 7	Elsewhere <input type="checkbox"/> 7
Switzerland <input type="checkbox"/> 8		

6. Which class of air travel do you usually use for a) short-haul and b) long-haul trips?

	a) short-haul (up to four hours)	b) long-haul (over four hours)
First Class <input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Concorde <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Business Class <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Economy <input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Other <input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

7a. How many holidays of four nights or more have you taken away from home in the past 12 months?

One ☐ 1
Two ☐ 2
Three ☐ 3
Four or more ☐ 4
None ☐ 5

7b. Which, if any, of the following types of holiday have you taken in the past two years?

Winter sports holiday <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Special interest package (e.g. archeology, music festival) <input type="checkbox"/> 4
Long-haul holiday to another continent <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Cruise <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Villa/Apartment holiday <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Health farm/Spa/Cure <input type="checkbox"/> 6

Ownership & purchases

8. Which, if any, of the following items have you bought duty-free (airports, in-flights, ferries) in the past 12 months?

Scotch malt whisky <input type="checkbox"/> 1	French Cognac <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Other alcoholic beverages <input type="checkbox"/> 8
Scotch blended whisky <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Champagne <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Cigarettes <input type="checkbox"/> 9
Bourbon <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Gin <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Tobacco/Cigars <input type="checkbox"/> 0
	Vodka <input type="checkbox"/> 7	Perfumes/Cosmetics <input type="checkbox"/> 8

9. Which, if any, of the following, have you bought for yourself or as a gift for others in the past two years?

Paintings or Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/> 1	35 mm SLR Camera <input type="checkbox"/> 1
Antique Furniture <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Other 35 mm camera <input type="checkbox"/> 2
Gems or precious jewelry <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Video/movie camera <input type="checkbox"/> 3
Couture label clothing <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Compact disc player <input type="checkbox"/> 4
Leather travel goods <input type="checkbox"/> 5	VCR <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Interior design services <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Personal computer <input type="checkbox"/> 6
A quality watch <input type="checkbox"/> 7	

10. Which, if any, of these cards do you use now-days?

Access/Eurocard/MasterCard <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Visa Gold/Premium <input type="checkbox"/> 5
American Express Gold/Platinum <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Visa/Carte Bleue/Barclaycard <input type="checkbox"/> 6
American Express Green <input type="checkbox"/> 3	ATC (Air Travel) <input type="checkbox"/> 7
Diners Club <input type="checkbox"/> 4	

11. How many cars are there in your household, including any company-owned cars?

No car ☐ 1
One ☐ 2
Two ☐ 3
Three or more ☐ 4

12. What is the engine size of your (main) car?

Up to 1,500 cc <input type="checkbox"/> 1	1,801-2,000 cc <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Over 2,500 cc <input type="checkbox"/> 5
1,501-1,800 cc <input type="checkbox"/> 2	2,001-2,500 cc <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Don't Know <input type="checkbox"/> 6

If not known, write in make and model _____

13. When do you expect to replace your (main) car?

In 1986 ☐ 1
In 1987 ☐ 2
In 1988 ☐ 3
1989 or later ☐ 4
Don't know ☐ 0

14. Approximately how many times have you rented a car for business purposes in the past 12 months?

	In country of residence	Abroad
Not rented <input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
1-2 rentals <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
3-6 rentals <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
7 or more rentals <input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 8

Investments

15a. Which, if any, of the following types of investment do you or members of your household have?

Stocks & Shares <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Financial Futures <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Government Securities <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> 2
Mutual Funds/Unit Trusts <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Gold/precious metals <input type="checkbox"/> 3
Bonds <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Property: land or real estate excl. main home <input type="checkbox"/> 4
Offshore Funds <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Private pension plans <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Listed Stock Options <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Collectables: art, antiques, coins, stamps, etc... <input type="checkbox"/> 6

15b. What is the approximate total value of the above, and any other investments, owned by you and members of your household? (in US dollars)

Under US\$ 50,000 <input type="checkbox"/> 1	250,000 to under 500,000 <input type="checkbox"/> 4
50,000 to under 100,000 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	500,000 to under 1 million <input type="checkbox"/> 5
100,000 to under 250,000 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	US\$ 1 million or more <input type="checkbox"/> 6

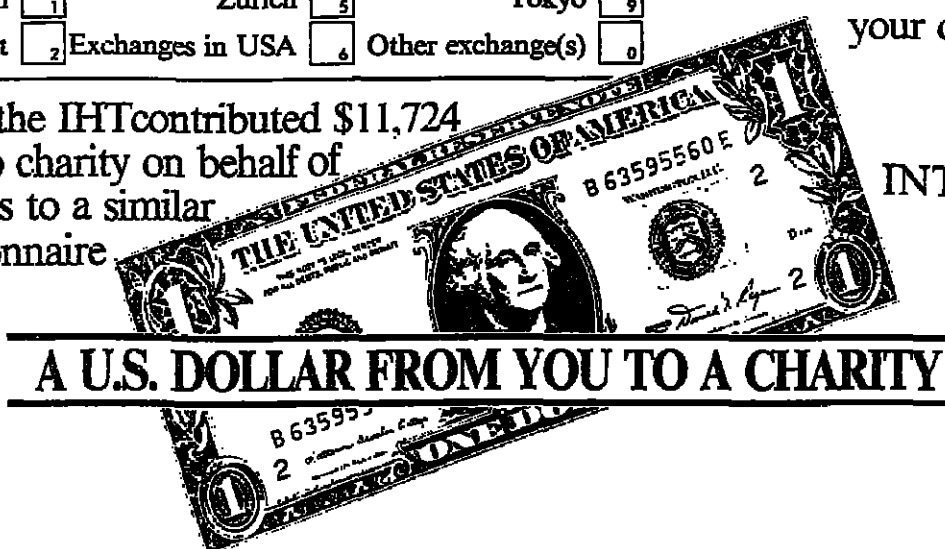
16a. On approximately how many separate occasions have buying or selling transactions been placed for your personal investment account in the past 12 months?

None ☐ 1
1-4 ☐ 2
5-9 ☐ 3
10-24 ☐ 4
25-49 ☐ 5
50-99 ☐ 6
100 or more ☐ 7

16b. On which stock exchange(s) were any of these transactions made?

London <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Hong Kong <input type="checkbox"/> 7
Paris <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Singapore <input type="checkbox"/> 8
Amsterdam <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Tokyo <input type="checkbox"/> 9
Frankfurt <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Other exchange(s) <input type="checkbox"/> 0
Exchanges in USA <input type="checkbox"/> 5	

In 1984, the IHT contributed \$11,724 to charity on behalf of respondents to a similar questionnaire



SAVE THE CHILDREN ☐ 1
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS ☐ 2
HEART FOUNDATION ☐ 3
WORLD WILDLIFE FUND ☐ 4
CANCER RESEARCH ☐ 5
LIVE AID ☐ 6

Thank you for your cooperation.

About you

17a. In which country are you currently resident?

Write in _____ 32-33

17b. Of which country are you a citizen?

Write in _____ 34-35

17c. How long have you been living in your present country of residence?

Less than 6 months ☐ 1
6-12 months ☐ 2
1-5 years ☐ 3
More than 5 years ☐ 4

18. Are you?

Male ☐ 1
Female ☐ 2

19. What is your age?

Under 25 <input type="checkbox"/> 1	35-44 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	55-64 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
25-34 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	45-54 <input type="checkbox"/> 4	65 or over <input type="checkbox"/> 6

20. Which educational level have you obtained?

Doctorate/higher university degree <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Secondary or High School <input type="checkbox"/> 3
University degree/equivalent professional qualification <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Other <input type="checkbox"/> 4

21. Into which of the following groups does your pre-tax household annual income from all sources fall? (Check in US\$ or write in your own currency.)

Up to US\$25,000 <input type="checkbox"/> 1	\$75,000 to \$149,999 <input type="checkbox"/> 4
\$25,000 to \$49,999 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	\$150,000 to \$249,999 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
\$50,000 to \$74,999 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	\$250,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/> 6

or annual income in own currency (WRITE IN) _____

Your occupation

22. What is your working status?

Full-time employed <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Housewife <input type="checkbox"/> 4
Part-time employed <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Student <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Retired <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Other <input type="checkbox"/> 6

If you are employed please answer Questions 23-26. Otherwise skip to Question 27.

23. What is your employer's principal activity?

Government/Diplomatic <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Business Services <input type="checkbox"/> 7
Data processing/Telecommunications/Electronics <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Legal/Medical/Educational <input type="checkbox"/> 8
Manufacturing industries incl. Extrac. <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Artistic Professions <input type="checkbox"/> 9
Distribution, Wholesale/Retail, Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Armed Forces/Police <input type="checkbox"/> 0
Banking/Insurance/Other Financial Services <input type="checkbox"/> 5	
Publishing/Advertising/PR <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Other (Write in) <input type="checkbox"/> 43

24. What is your job title or position? (Please check all that apply.)

Proprietor/Partner <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Technical Specialist <input type="checkbox"/> 1
Chairman of the Board <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Clerical <input type="checkbox"/> 2
President/Chief Executive Officer <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Senior Government Officer <input type="checkbox"/> 3
Managing Director <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Other Government Officer <input type="checkbox"/> 4
Chief Financial Officer/Finance Director <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Consultant <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Other Senior Management <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Other Professional <input type="checkbox"/> 6
Middle Management <input type="checkbox"/> 7	Self-employed <input type="checkbox"/> 7
Junior Executive <input type="checkbox"/> 8	Other (Write in) <input type="checkbox"/> 8

25. How many people does your company employ in the country in which you are currently based?

Under 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 1	50-249 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	1,000-4,999 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
10-49 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	250-999 <input type="checkbox"/> 4	5,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/> 6

26a. Does your company also operate outside the country in which you are currently based?

Yes ☐ 1
No ☐ 2

If so, in how many countries?

1-5 ☐ 1
6-15 ☐ 2
16+ ☐ 3

26b. Do you have responsibilities for policies or operations in any other countries?

Yes ☐ 1
No ☐ 2

27. Which one of these charities should benefit from your dollar donation?

PART OF BLAIR RESEARCH SERVICES GROUP LTD
EDITION HOUSE, HARRISON ROAD, WIDENLEY, HAYDON, DEVON EX16 6JQ
TELEPHONE 01 983 890 TELEEX 32353

Mr Lee Hushner
International Herald Tribune
181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle
92300 Neuilly sur Seine
France

Dear Lee

Thank you for commissioning us to undertake the 1986 Audience Survey.

We guarantee to process all the replies received with absolute confidentiality. Information relating to individual replies will be analysed in a statistical form only. No personal information will be passed to anyone outside our organisation.

The questionnaire will appear in the paper in mid March, and we will process all replies received before the end of April. The responses will be eligible for the dollar donation to charity: I assume you will publish the value of the total contribution when you publish the survey results in June.

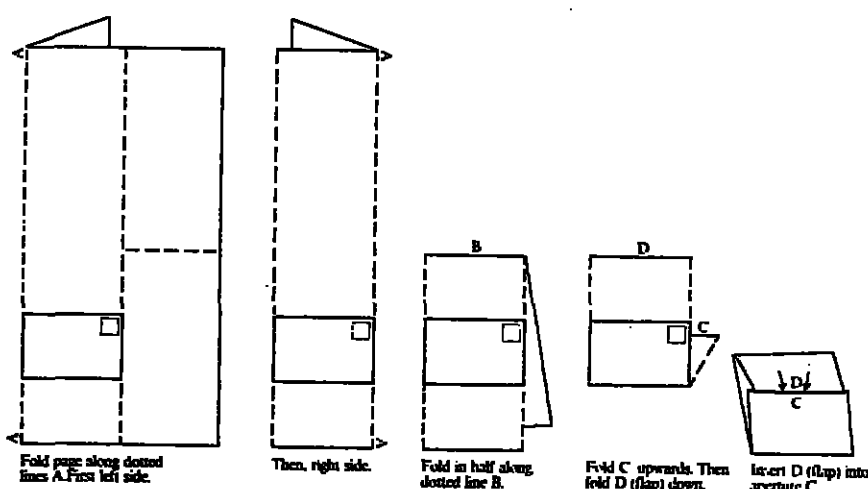
With best wishes

Yours sincerely,

~~Dawn Mitchell~~
~~Chairman & Chief Executive~~

[illegible]

(FLAP) D



**AFFIX
STAMP
HERE**

MRS. DAWN MITCHELL
RESEARCH SERVICES LIMITED
STATION HOUSE
HARROW ROAD
STONEBRIDGE PARK, WEMBLEY
MIDDLESEX HA9 6DE
ENGLAND

P654

(INSERT FLAP HERE)

ملک از من لاجل

SPORTS

St. John's, Michigan, Syracuse Bow Out; Cleveland State Wins

NEW YORK — The Big East has gone south — Southeast, actually — and there will be fresh faces in the NCAA tournament's final four. The Southeastern Conference has joined the tradition-rich Atlantic Coast Conference by placing four teams among college basketball's 16 survivors.

In the completion of second-round regional play, Sunday was not a day to be in the top 10 as fourth-ranked St. John's was stunned by Auburn (SEC), No. 5 Michigan lost to Iowa State and ninth-ranked Syracuse succumbed to No. 10 Navy.

Cleveland State, one of the tour-

naments' two Cinderella teams, stayed in by beating St. Joseph's, while Arkansas-Little Rock bowed out by losing to North Carolina State (ACC) in double overtime.

WEST REGIONAL
Auburn 81, St. John's 65: In Long Beach, California, St. John's became the final member of last year's final four — Villanova, Georgetown and Memphis State — to bite the dust. The Redmen joined Big East colleagues Syracuse, Villanova and Georgetown on the sidelines when Auburn thrashed them behind senior Chuck Person's 27 points and 15 rebounds.

"I was very disappointed at not

NCAA TOURNAMENT

making any all-American teams," said the 6-foot-8 (2.03-meter) forward after outscoring All-American Walter Berry by 27-20. "It was very emotional for me. I don't think there's any doubt now I can play with best."

Auburn built a 44-32 halftime lead. The heavier Tigers consistently got second and third shots on offense and used defensive rebounding to trigger numerous fast breaks. "They looked much more physical than us," said St. John's Coach Lou Carnesecca. "We looked anemic. Nobody belted us

like that, and we played them all. They were completely in charge."

Nevada-Las Vegas 70, Maryland 64: Anthony Jones, held to one point in the opening 15:27, scored 17 of his 25 points in the second half as UNLV pulled away. All-American Len Bias scored Maryland's final 13 points and finished with 31.

EAST REGIONAL
Navy 97, Syracuse 85: In Syracuse, New York, David Robinson scored 26 of his 35 points in the second half as Navy embarrassed the Orangemen on their home court, where the Middies lost, 89-67, in December. Robinson, only a 61 percent free-throw shooter,

made 21 of 27 from the line (16 of 19 in the second half) as Syracuse center Rony Seikaly and his backup both fouled out. Navy made only 28 field goals but was 41-of-52 from the foul line.

Navy snapped a 39-39 tie and broke the game open with an 18-7 spurt during which Robinson poured in 14 points. Vernon Butler, who finished with 23 points, converted a three-point play to put Navy up by 70-53 with 6:25 to play. The losers' Dwayne Washington scored 24 of his 28 points in the second half, most of them after Navy took a comfortable lead.

Cleveland St. 75, St. Joseph's 69: Guard Ken McFadden scored 23 points and had a 70-foot assist late in the game as the Vikings, first-round winners over Indiana, recorded their 14th straight triumph. They also got 17 points from Clinton Ramsey and 16 from Clinton Smith, whose slam-dunk off McFadden's long pass with one minute left put the game out of reach at 71-59.

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL
Kentucky 71, Western Kentucky 64: In Charlotte, North Carolina, all-American Kenny Walker scored 23 points on 11-for-11 shooting and Kentucky survived a late charge for its 13th consecutive victory. The Wildcats lead dwindled to 63-59 on Fred Tisdale's lay-up with 3:55 to play, but Western Kentucky could never get closer.

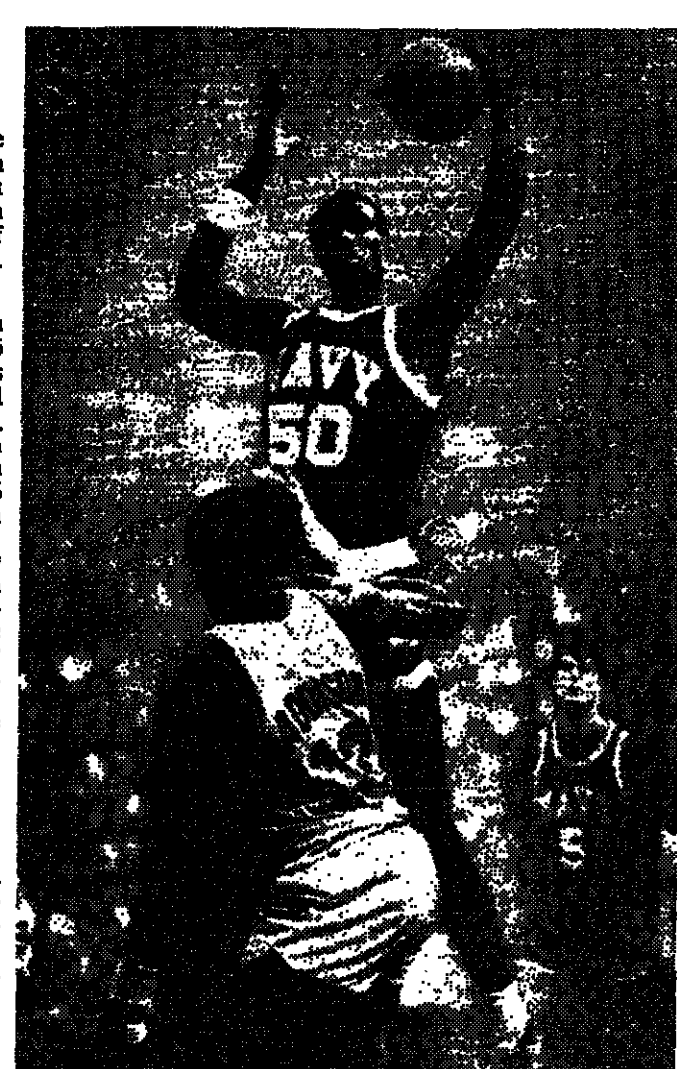
Alabama 58, Illinois 56: Terry Coner drilled a 12-footer from just

inside the free-throw line with one second left to give the Crimson Tide its narrow victory. Coner got his chance when Buck Johnson blocked a shot by Efrim Winters of Illinois with 26 seconds to play.

MIDWEST REGIONAL
Iowa State 72, Michigan 69: In Minneapolis, Jeff Craymer scored 16 points and Ron Virgil added 14 as Iowa State built an 11-point lead and held off a second-half rally. The triumph was sweet for Coach Johnny Orr, who coached Michigan to a final-four appearance in 1976 (when current Wolverine Coach Bill Frieder was his assistant).

"It has to be my biggest victory ever," said Orr. "I look at Iowa State program that didn't do anything six years ago. Everyone thought I was crazy. I feel sorry for Bill. I would have rather not played him."

"If I had to lose, I couldn't lose to a better guy," said Frieder. Iowa State led 46-35 with 16:17 left, but Roy Tarpley scored 14 of his 25 points in the final 16 minutes to pull Michigan within one point on two occasions.



David Robinson (35 points) loomed large against Syracuse.

2 West Germans Clinch Cup Super-Giant Crowns

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VAIL, Colorado — West German Marina Kiehl won the women's World Cup super-giant slalom title here Sunday, taking the discipline's final race of the season by 24 one-hundredths of a second over Austrian Anita Wachter.

Meanwhile, in Whistler, British Columbia, Markus Wasmeier of West Germany completed his 1985-86 domination in men's super-giant by obliterating the field in the season finale by nearly two seconds.

Wasmeier, one of only three skiers to score points in all four men's Alpine categories this season, was timed in 1:43.23, well ahead of Martin Hangl of Switzerland (1:44.94) and West German Peter Roth (1:45.25).

Skiing the 47-gate, 8,618-foot (2,634-meter) course, Wasmeier hit speeds of more than 50 miles per hour. "The course was fast and icy," said Wasmeier, who in the previous four super-giants was first, second, third, and fourth, and a knee injury early in the year, and that wasn't so good," said the 22-year-old, "but in January I got better and started having good races."

Wasmeier finished the super-giant season with 105 points, far ahead of Switzerland's Pirmin Zurbriggen (67). Combining the speed of downhill with the technical challenges of giant slalom, the super-giant made its debut as a separate event on this year's cup circuit.

Maintaining a tight tuck and keeping his skis flat on the snow for most of her run, Kiehl skied Vail's 44-gate course in a time of 1:33.40. Wachter came out in the 23rd starting position to finish second in 1:23.64; Liisa Savijarvi of Canada was third in 1:23.90.

Kiehl, 21, claimed the super-giant title with 75 points to 56 for Savijarvi. "This is a perfect Super-G — with falls, steep bumps," said Kiehl. "Finally I can smile. I'm very happy."

American Pam Fletcher, the winner of Saturday's downhill, had the second-fastest super-giant intermediate time but hooked a gate and fell three gates from the finish.

Maria Walliser, who clinched the downhill title Saturday, finished tied for 12th Sunday and picked up four points to extend her overall lead, 275-238, over Swiss teammate Erika Hess.

(AP, UPI)



Marina Kiehl: "Finally I can smile."

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NCAA Tournament Results, Schedule

EAST REGIONAL	
1st Round	St. Joseph's 69, Villanova 64; Georgetown 72, North Carolina State 64; Auburn 81, St. John's 65; Michigan 69, Iowa State 72; Kentucky 71, Western Kentucky 64; Illinois 56, Alabama 58; Navy 97, Syracuse 85; Cleveland State 75, St. Joseph's 69; Iowa State 72, Michigan 69; Kentucky 71, Western Kentucky 64; Illinois 56, Alabama 58; Navy 97, Syracuse 85; Cleveland State 75, St. Joseph's 69.
2nd Round	St. Joseph's 69, Villanova 64; Georgetown 72, North Carolina State 64; Auburn 81, St. John's 65; Michigan 69, Iowa State 72; Kentucky 71, Western Kentucky 64; Illinois 56, Alabama 58; Navy 97, Syracuse 85; Cleveland State 75, St. Joseph's 69.
WEST REGIONAL	
1st Round	St. Joseph's 69, Villanova 64; Georgetown 72, North Carolina State 64; Auburn 81, St. John's 65; Michigan 69, Iowa State 72; Kentucky 71, Western Kentucky 64; Illinois 56, Alabama 58; Navy 97, Syracuse 85; Cleveland State 75, St. Joseph's 69.
2nd Round	St. Joseph's 69, Villanova 64; Georgetown 72, North Carolina State 64; Auburn 81, St. John's 65; Michigan 69, Iowa State 72; Kentucky 71, Western Kentucky 64; Illinois 56, Alabama 58; Navy 97, Syracuse 85; Cleveland State 75, St. Joseph's 69.
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL	
1st Round	St. Joseph's 69, Villanova 64; Georgetown 72, North Carolina State 64; Auburn 81, St. John's 65; Michigan 69, Iowa State 72; Kentucky 71, Western Kentucky 64; Illinois 56, Alabama 58; Navy 97, Syracuse 85; Cleveland State 75, St. Joseph's 69.
2nd Round	St. Joseph's 69, Villanova 64; Georgetown 72, North Carolina State 64; Auburn 81, St. John's 65; Michigan 69, Iowa State 72; Kentucky 71, Western Kentucky 64; Illinois 56, Alabama 58; Navy 97, Syracuse 85; Cleveland State 75, St. Joseph's 69.

World Cup Skiing

MEN	
1. Markus Wasmeier, West Germany, 1:43.23	2. Martin Hangl, Switzerland, 1:44.94
3. Peter Roth, West Germany, 1:45.25	4. Hans Enn, Austria, 1:45.35
5. Michael Eder, West Germany, 1:45.38	6. Albert Tomba, Italy, 1:45.48
7. Robert Erbacher, Italy, and Leonard Stock, Austria, 1:45.51	8. Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 1:45.59
9. Thomas Buerli, Switzerland, 1:45.72	
WOMEN	
1. Marina Kiehl, West Germany, 1:33.40	2. Anita Wachter, Austria, 1:33.64
3. Liisa Savijarvi, Canada, 1:33.90	4. Michelle Gerg, West Germany, 1:33.95
5. Laurie Graham, Canada, 1:34.27	6. Starla Wolf, Austria, 1:34.38
7. Sylvia Eder, Austria, and Catherine Quirke, France, 1:34.53	8. Karin Dettler, West Germany, 1:34.60
9. Olga Charvatova, Czechoslovakia, 1:34.61	
OVERALL STANDINGS	
1. Markus Wasmeier, West Germany, 105 points	2. Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 67
3. Hans Enn, Austria, 65	4. Michael Eder, West Germany, 64
5. Leonard Stock, Austria, 63	6. Albert Tomba, Italy, 62
7. Robert Erbacher, Italy, 61	8. Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 60
9. Thomas Buerli, Switzerland, 59	10. Anton Steiner, Austria, 58
11. Bojan Križ, Yugoslavia, 56	
FINAL SUPER-GIANT STANDINGS	
1. Markus Wasmeier, West Germany, 105 points	2. Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 67

Figure Skating

World Championships

MEN'S COMPULSORY FIGURES	
1. Alexander Fadeev, Soviet Union, 5.6	2. Jaakko Savolainen, Finland, 5.2
3. Heiko Fischer, West Germany, 5.1	4. Brian Boitano, U.S., 4.9
5. Brian Orser, Canada, 4.8	6. Richard Zaner, West Germany, 4.7
7. Victor Petrenko, Soviet Union, 4.6	8. Vladimir Kishin, Soviet Union, 4.5
9. Daniel Doris, Denver, Colo., 4.4	10. Jean Williams, U.S., 4.3
11. Grazyna Filimonow, Poland, 4.2	12. Oliver Hoenes, Switzerland, 4.1
13. Polka Kirsten, East Germany, 4.0	14. Lars Almkvist, Sweden, 3.9

Golf

Yankees and arrivals in the Bay Hill Classic, which ended Sunday as the 72-hole, par-71 Bay Hill Club course in Orlando, Florida.	
Don Fardon, 89,000	68-67-67-62
Roy Floyd, 144,000	68-64-64-60
Mike Hulbert, 144,000	70-64-64-60
Wendy Lewis, 120,000	70-64-64-60
Curran Strawn, 110,000	70-64-64-60
Don Poni, 110,000	70-64-64-60
Bernard Langer, 110,000	70-64-64-60
Mark Wiebe, 110,000	70-64-64-60
Corey Pavin, 110,000	70-64-64-60
Ben Crenshaw, 110,000	70-64-64-60
Gregory Fife, 110,000	70-64-64-60
Bob Burns, 110,000	70-64-64-60
Fuzzy Zoeller, 110,000	70-64-64-60
Wick Price, 110,000	70-64-64-60
Joey Sindler, 110,000	70-64-64-60
Paul Azinger, 110,000	70-64-64-60
Scott Simpson, 110,000	70-64-64-60
Tom Watson, 110,000	70-64-64-60
Gary Koch, 110,000	70-64-64-60
Scott Hall, 110,000	70-64-64-60
Mark O'Meara, 110,000	70-64-64-60
George Burns, 110,000	70-64-64-60
Tony Cocco, 110,000	70-64-64-60
Nick Faldo, 110,000	70-64-64-60
Ben Crenshaw, 110,000	70-64-64-60
Bob Murphy, 110,000	70-64-64-60
Sandy Lyle, 110,000	70-64-64-60
Ken Brown, 110,000	70-64-64-60
Arny Bean, 110,000	70-64-64-60
Don Ponder, 110,000	70-64-64-60
Andy Dillard, 110,000	70-64-64-60
D.J. Walther, 110,000	70-64-64-60
Keith Fergus, 110,000	70-64-64-60
Larry Allen, 110,000	70-64-64-60
Tom Kite, 110,000	70-64-64-60

Tennis

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT	
(All Dallas)	
Martina Navratilova, U.S., def. Chris Evert, U.S., 6-2, 6-1	
DOUBLES FINAL	
Coudia Kohde-Kisch, West Germany, and Helena Sukova, Czechoslovakia, def. Hana Mandlikova, Czechoslovakia, and Wendy Turnbull, Australia, 6-4, 7-6, 6-4	

Fighter: The Anguish of Alexis Arguello

By John Ed Bradley

Washington Post Service

MIAMI — The fighter's wife is about to go shopping for food and more juice for her husband, who has been sick for two weeks with bronchitis. The fighter lies on a couch in the den off the kitchen. When he coughs, it is as if he is trying to force his lungs into his clenched fist.

The night before, he lay awake in bed wondering if he would ever feel like Alexis Arguello again.

The phone rings often; people asking how he feels. "Yeah, fine," he says. "I am fine." He isn't. After his wife and son are gone, he will sit and cry and think of what was given him and then taken away.

He will say he is a good man, he will cry so hard his body shakes. "No one knows what it's like," he will mumble.

Why is Arguello fighting again? Why, after earning millions of dollars, would he return to the ring and confront again a world that confused him, that still makes him feel ashamed of himself?

Why now, at 34? And why him, of all people? He was supposed to be different — a handsome, charming, honest, proud gentleman smart enough to know when to quit.

It began again last October in Anchorage, Alaska, when Arguello returned to the profession he says he "cannot stand" and after a two-year layoff defeated Pat Jefferson. Last month he survived a tough challenge from Billy Costello, winning a fourth-round TKO.

Arguello may get a shot at the junior welterweight title later this year, but the Costello fight was not a proud moment. It was a demonstration of diminished skills and lack of desire. He learned again that he does not like or want to fight.

Arguello once held three world titles: featherweight, junior lightweight and lightweight. He lost trying to become the first man in history to win a fourth. In less than a year — Nov. 12, 1982 and Sept. 8, 1983 — he was twice challenged by Aaron Pryor, the junior welterweight champ, and twice was brutally defeated. Both times Arguello left the ring stunned, bloodied and embarrassed.

The second fight was to be his

84th and last, the one that increased his earnings to more than \$2.5 million and the one that liberated him. He would not be like former champs who try to reclaim what has been theirs but end up humiliated by lesser opponents.

People here and in his homeland, Nicaragua, cheered when Arguello said he wanted to leave boxing. He was blessed, special; nobody wanted to see him hurt or even hit.

At 31, he owned a yacht, five houses, two expensive cars. He could do whatever he wanted. But he had to leave fighting behind if he wanted to start over again.

The fighter gets off the couch and walks into the living room. He coughs and coughs and then begins talking about his country, about why he returned to Central America three years ago and trained with the "contras" in a Costa Rican camp.

He talks about the war in Nicaragua. He says his brother Eduardo died in the streets of Managua fighting as a Sandinista, believing the Sandinistas were the people. Somoza's soldiers shot his brother, placed his body on a stack of tires and burned the tires and the body.

Says Arguello: "Maybe it's true, I should have been born a

hundred years ago. When I last went to my country, I looked for George Washington and Abraham Lincoln leading the people. I asked, 'Where have they gone?'

"What I learned about war is that there is no good and bad. It is all bad. The contras weren't fighting for democracy. Some of them were driving Mercedes Benzes and living in the best houses. The Indians of the country are the ones starving and fighting and dying. I am an Indian... and war is the industry of death."

He leaves the room and comes back a moment later with a napkin. He cannot stop crying.

He was 14 when he started boxing. He says, "I feel at this moment that I got into boxing for the situation." The situation? "... I did this to do something, to be something."

"It's hard to explain. I say, 'Jesus Christ, why did I choose this? Tell me why. I don't know, I just don't know. Please, Jesus, tell me why.' The fighter's tears run down his dark cheek, into the stubble on his chin. He wipes them away with the napkin.

Arguello lost two fortunes. In Managua, in 1979, the Sandinistas confiscated his assets. One of his two houses became the Soviet embassy. He was labeled a friend

of Somoza and anti-Sandinista. He was blacklisted.

After the second Pryor fight, he spent thousands of dollars buying medical supplies for the contras. He went to Costa Rica in 1983 believing if he died it would not be in vain. He saw only the hypocrisy of war.

He returned to Miami confused and hurt.

The second fortune — the one that came with the Pryor fights — was lost because he owed the Internal Revenue Service almost \$600,000. He insisted on paying off his creditors and refused to declare bankruptcy.

He wondered why so much was given and then taken away. What does a fighter do when he needs a lot of money? He gets back in the ring. Arguello told himself, and fights again. But he loved and hated the ring; it was beautiful because it offered the possibility of deliverance, ugly because of what happened in it.

One day in 1984 Arguello came close to killing himself. He and his son A.J., 13, were in a yacht when Arguello put a gun to his head. The boy pleaded with him to put the gun away. A voice inside Arguello's head kept telling him who he was; you hurt yourself, you hurt others, it said. He put the gun away.

Arguello has wadded the napkin into a little ball, has stopped coughing, stopped crying. He prods his fingers into his chest and says if a guy needs a hundred dollars he would give it to him. He says nobody is like Alexis Arguello. He still sends his father \$500 every month, to help in his retirement.

He says he remembers how it was to be young and innocent, how his father used to hold him in his arms, kick back on his heels and laugh.

He is smiling now. "I must provide for my family. That is why I am fighting again. I am in there because I have to be. But the thing is, if I don't want to do it, I'm in trouble. If I do it, I make money. I know that right now I am not reaching what I'm trying to reach."

"I always believed living was the most important thing. Staying alive was what mattered. You should know that, and you should know that it is hard to be a man."



Arguello: What does a fighter do when he needs money?

Baseball

Position Standings

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39. Houston (NL)	30
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41. San Francisco (NL)	28
42. Pittsburgh (NL)	27
43. Cincinnati (NL)	26
44. St. Paul (NL)	25
45. Chicago (NL)	24
46. San Diego (NL)	23
47. Colorado (NL)	22
48. New York (NL)	21
49. Houston (NL)	20
50. Los Angeles (NL)	19
51. San Francisco (NL)	18
52. Pittsburgh (NL)	17
53. Cincinnati (NL)	16
54. St. Paul (NL)	15
55. Chicago (NL)	14
56. San Diego (NL)	13
57. Colorado (NL)	12
58. New York (NL)	11
59. Houston (NL)	10
60. Los Angeles (NL)	9
61. San Francisco (NL)	8
62. Pittsburgh (NL)	7
63. Cincinnati (NL)	6
64. St. Paul (NL)	5
65. Chicago (NL)	4
66. San Diego (NL)	3
67. Colorado (NL)	2
68. New York (NL)	1

SPORTS BRIEFS

Chinese Olympic Official, 72, Resigns

BEIJING (AP) — Chinese Olympic Committee President Zhong Shitong resigned Sunday after overseeing China's first full-scale participation in the Games, according to a government television report.

Zhong, 72, said he was too old to continue, and was replaced by Sports Minister Li Mengzhu, the broadcast said. Zhong also resigned from his presidency of the All-China Sports Federation, where he was also replaced by Li, the broadcast said. Zhong had held both posts since 1979.

After the 1949 Communist victory, China first sent athletes to the 1952 Olympics but won no medals; then it avoided the Games until 1979 because of a dispute with Taiwan. In 1980 China participated in the Winter Games and in the U.S.-led boycott of the Moscow Games. At the 1984 Summer Games, China won 32 medals, including six golds.

Coach Karl Is Fired by NBA Cavaliers

RICHLAND, Ohio (AP) — The Cleveland Cavaliers fired Coach George Karl on Sunday, a day after the National Basketball Association team lost its third straight game, at home, to New Jersey.

Karl, 34, guided the Cavaliers to a 25

ART BUCHWALD Grammovich-Rudinsky

WASHINGTON — The U.S. order directing the Soviet Union to reduce its United Nations mission from 275 to 170 citizens has caused a furor in Moscow. The Kremlin has accused the United States of directly damaging Soviet-U.S. relations.

What the Russians don't know is that the State Department could not go back on its directive even if it wanted to.

It is no secret that Soviet diplomats at the United Nations spend a minimal amount of time on UN business and the majority of their time spying for the KGB. It is also no secret that the FBI keeps tabs on the Soviet diplomats 24 hours a day.

Everyone was happy with the arrangement until the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings bill was passed dictating severe cuts in the government budget. Even the FBI was told to cut down on its services.

William Webster, the chief of the bureau, went over to the Office of Management and Budget and protested that he would not be responsible for the security of the nation if he lost his funds. He cited FBI surveillance of Soviet UN personnel as a typical example of the type of work that could not be performed if the cuts went into effect.

The OMB chief suggested that in order to balance the budget the FBI follow the Russians' 60 percent of the time. But Webster said it wouldn't work. Once they were aware of the cuts the KGB would use 40 percent of the time they weren't followed to do their dirty work, and 60 percent to lead the FBI on a wild goose chase.

It appears that the Soviet Union has the equivalent of a Gramm-Rudman bill and the KGB has been ordered, for budget reasons, to cut back on its spies in the United States. They were just about to do it when Washington ordered the Soviet agents to leave New York. Now the KGB has the best of both worlds. It can blame the United States for the forced removal of its spies and meet its Gramm-Rudman budget cuts.

It was seriously considering closing the U.S. Embassy in London and having U.S. business with Britain conducted by the U.S. ambassador in Portugal.

The CIA was the natural place for Webster to go next. But William Webster, "Any money we can get our hands on goes to lobby Congress for covert funds for Nicaragua."

Webster went back to his office and wrestled with his problem. The thought occurred to him that he might assign one FBI agent to follow two Russians. But it was pointed out to him that the plan could fall apart if one KGB man took a bus to the Bronx and the other boarded the ferry for Staten Island.

The FBI director was doodling in disgust when the big idea came to him. What would happen if the United States tossed out 105 Soviet spies? Then his agents would only have to follow half as many spies.

Webster called up Shultz and asked him if it was legal. The secretary said Webster could throw out as many Russians as he needed to meet his Gramm-Rudman budget quota. When asked what the reaction of the Soviets might be, Shultz said in his opinion there would be no objection as long as Webster laid off the same number of FBI agents as Russian employees kicked out of the United States.

With the move thus cleared, the announcement was made last week and the Soviet personnel were told bluntly to go home.

Well, the Soviets screamed bloody murder — but here is the part nobody knows about. There was joy in KGB headquarters in Moscow when the cut was announced.

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Rodeo Drive Debates Value of Glitter

By Lisa Belkin
New York Times Service
BEVERLY HILLS, California — On a weekend morning on Rodeo Drive recently, women tried on \$2,000 suits in Chanel's palatial private dressing rooms. Hostesses, in caps and starched aprons, served soda or fruit juice, coffee or tea.

The two shops share the same side of the street but stand on different sides of a debate over the future of Rodeo Drive, which some consider one of the world's premier fashion streets.

Though many retailers describe business as better than ever, others are closing because of high rents — rivaling those on New York's Madison Avenue — and low volume. "How many \$25,000 bottles of perfume can you sell?" asked a merchant who stocks such a bottle.

Some, particularly those who are struggling, wonder whether Rodeo Drive has become too glittery for its own good, attracting too many tourists and intimidating potential buyers. Others, particularly those who are flourishing, believe the street should strive to be even more exclusive, arguing that its expensive reputation is its greatest asset.

"What Rodeo Drive wants is high quality. We want to maintain a certain level of exclusivity," said Suzanne Urban, a spokeswoman for Chanel, which last year opened a two-story, 15,000-square-foot store on Rodeo Drive less than half the size and about one-third the rent.

The street was overhyped for years," said Joan Luther, public relations agent for the Rodeo Drive Committee, a group of neighborhood merchants. "I want to see some youth on this street."

"I want to see some affordable things. I want a place where you can buy sweats."

Each week on Rodeo Drive there are a few places for Luther to buy anything that would fit most definitions of affordable. As the more moderate-priced stores have been closing with the greatest frequency, many chic boutiques known for high prices have been forced out as well.

The Paris-based fashion boutique Lanvin left 18 months ago. Lowell & Edwards, a furrier, moved away last April. Mathews, a women's clothing shop, followed in June after 17 years on the street. Hunter's bookstore closed in August.

A few doors away, at Ted Lapidus, shoppers rummaged through piles of clothing marked 30 percent to 90 percent off. Clerks wore blue and white sweatshirts that read "Sale."

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Shoppers on Rodeo Drive.

The European women's boutique Celine closed one shop in December, unable to pay the \$45,000-a-month rent on the 5,000-square-foot store, according to Kotji Hiraq, executive vice president for Celine. The company opened another store on Rodeo Drive less than half the size and about one-third the rent.

March Schwartz, publisher of the weekly Beverly Hills Courier, walks to work on his doctor's advice, every morning — a circuitous route, exactly four miles (6.5 kilometers), covering every block in the Beverly Hills business triangle of which Rodeo drive is the most coveted address. One morning last month he counted 74 vacant stores.

Most of the vacancies, Schwartz and area retailers agree, are the result of increasing rents and tourism. About 15 years ago, the street had a neighborhood feeling, catering to the residents of Beverly Hills, most of them in the entertainment industry. That was before the birth of the Rodeo Drive Committee, which was founded with the goal of making the three-block strip an internationally known shopping address.

Donald Tronstein, chairman of the committee, is building a two-story, 35,000-square-foot retail complex, and Polo-Ralph Lauren, which already has a shop on the street, is rumored to be interested in leasing 12,000 of those feet at \$6 a foot per month.

"Rodeo Drive is probably the image of Beverly Hills," said Michael Sims, executive vice president of the Beverly Hills Chamber of Commerce. "The entrepreneurs there have created an image that has withstood time."

So far, while almost everyone agrees that the committee has brought attention to the neighborhood, some argue that the price is too high. Tourists crowd the stores but rarely buy. Many landlords have doubled, even tripled the cost of a new lease. That has brought the average per square foot to about \$100 a year, compared with an average of \$120 to \$150 on New York's Madison Avenue.

There is a new respect for store owners who are savvy, albeit less known. "We've changed our emphasis," said C. Richard Allen, chief executive of the Rodeo Collection. "We used to put an emphasis on where the designer ranked in the international marketplace. We wanted the hottest designers in the world, and their strength as a retailer took a second position."

PEOPLE Unrecorded Mantegna

Sotheby's in London said Monday that it had discovered an unrecorded painting by the Renaissance master Andrea Mantegna, whose "Adoration of the Magi" was sold in auction by Christie's for a record \$8.1 million last year. Sotheby's valued the newly discovered "Holy Family with St. Elizabeth and St. John" at \$800,000 to \$600,000 (about \$584,000 to \$876,000) because its surface had been damaged by heavy repainting and a coating of varnish. Sotheby's will auction the work June 22 in Monte Carlo. Experts believe "Holy Family," in tempera on linen, was painted in 1501. The owner of the work, whom Sotheby's did not name, lives in Marseille.

Woody Allen's "Purple Rose of Cairo" was named best film of 1945 in the British Academy Awards, and the director Steven Spielberg was given the Fellowship of the Academy. Allen's film also won best original screenplay at the ceremony sponsored by the British Academy of Film and Television Arts. William Hurt was named actor for "Kiss of the Spider Woman" and Dianne Wiest won best actress honors for "A Passage to India." Spielberg's newest film "The Color Purple" is among the top contenders at the March 24 Academy Awards presentation in Los Angeles, but he was not nominated for best director by the American academy. No British award was given for best director.

Britions were in a ferment Monday over reports that Prince Andrew and Sarah Ferguson had become engaged and would marry in Westminster Abbey later this year, probably in September. Backing him, Prince Andrew actually denied it but told reporters: "When there is something to say, it will be said. In the meantime we have absolutely no comment to make." Ferguson, 26, was greeted by a gang of excited correspondents and photographers when she arrived at the London office where she is a sales executive. Andrew, Queen Elizabeth II's second son, kept out of the public eye.

The Philadelphia Orchestra, citing scheduling conflicts, has declined the Soviet Union's first invitation to a major U.S. orchestra in seven years. Officials said they had notified Gorkonzert, the Soviet arts booking agency, that the orchestra would not be able to give four concerts at Moscow and Leningrad in May. Stephen Salt, executive director, said the trip would have conflicted with a North American tour and subscription concerts.

After years of being stored in a U.S. Army warehouse, 128 Nazi-era paintings are to be returned to the families of the artists, officials said in Pueblo, Colorado. The works are part of a collection of 252 large paintings that have been kept in the Pueblo Army Depot for 14 years. The paintings, a fraction of the art confiscated by the U.S. military in World War II, are the works of 80 German artists commissioned by Hitler to portray a

strong and resolute Germany. An army-civilian panel decided which paintings should be returned. Mantegna's, the army's art curator, said the panel generally was guided by the terms of the Potsdam Conference, whose intent was to eradicate Nazism. Because of that, no paintings that depicted "propaganda, or portraits of war leaders or criminals," will be returned, Gjermes said.

Governor Martha Layne Collins of Kentucky took a lot of heat when state funds were used to buy a tanning bed for the governor's mansion, but she won't have to be red-faced when the apparatus is returned to the official residence. Collins tried to get rid of the \$3,250 tanning bed at a state auction, but a group of legislators paid \$3,500 to give it back to her.

The most-sued man in Britain, Richard Ingrams, is stepping down after 23 years as editor of the satirical magazine Private Eye. Ingrams, who lists his recreation as litigation and once estimated that every lively issue of the magazine resulted in seven libel actions, said he would quit Sept. 1. Since he helped found the magazine in 1961, its circulation has grown to 300,000, with subscribers around the world. The blend of lampoonery and investigative journalism has landed Ingrams in court more times than his magazine, providing plenty of material for Private Eye's mythical bird, the firm's Sat, Grabbit and Rann.

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Lovely Apartments Available for
rent. 1 bedroom, 1 bath, 1 kitchen, 1
living room, 1 bedroom, 1 bath, 1 kitchen, 1
living room.

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